PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,310—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st May.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	6294	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
R.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
R.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4262	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7548	W. B. Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287		10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.
MARQUIS BRCQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,469	12th Jul 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 630

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	23rd May.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

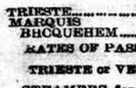
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 17, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	26th May 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going viâ Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 22nd May, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 23, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 24th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 26th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 25th May, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 23rd May, calling at Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira, and Mozambique, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on 3rd June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th May, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning viâ Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer 5,264	On or about the 30th May.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th May, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Kiene	10th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA: TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all parts South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs, a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	"	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do. 50	do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	"	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do. 100		"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100		"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100		"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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KEMP'S
The FINEST QUALITIES ONLY.

AERATED & MINERAL WATERS.

	per. doz. Rs. as.
SODA, POTASH and PLAIN AERATED	0 12
LEMONADE, BELFAST GINGERALE, SELTZER, LITHIA. RASPBERRYADE and every other kind	1 0
KEMP'S SPARKLING VIVONE (a specialty).	2 0

FRUIT SYRUP
for Use with above.

	Rs. as.
LIME SYRUP per. Bottle.	1 8
GINGER SYRUP CLARIFIED Do.	1 8
TONIC REFRESHER Do.	1 8
LEMON SYRUP per pint,	0 12
GINGER SYRUP per quart	1 4

The whole of these are absolutely pure and of the finest possible quality.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE SYMPTOMS OF INDIGESTION.

Such as Disinclination for Food, Uneasiness and Pain after eating, Loss of Appetite, Nerve and Spirits, Headache, General Lassitude and Depression, are well known.

ITS REMEDY is found in

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

which gives Immediate Relief and eventual cure in all mild attacks. In more severe cases the remedy shows highly beneficial results, and patients who have suffered for long periods frequently find it a radical cure if persevered with.

It is one of the Best Remedies discovered for this Most Distressing Complaint.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEVER be WITHOUT a BOTTLE of KEMP'S CHOLERA & DIARRHŒA TINCTURE

within easy reach.

Many Thousands of Anglo-Indians know and appreciate the value of this really remarkable medicine which, promptly administered, is a Specific against all attacks of both.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

It is recognised as a Standard Remedy throughout large districts of the Presidency and is used in many Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Re. 1, 1-12 and Rs. 3-8 per Bottle.

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MANY IMPORTED SALINES AND SALTS ARE GOOD BUT KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT is the BEST OF ALL,

BECAUSE it is always freshly made, active and invigorating. When purchasing the imported article buyers should remember that NO PREPARATION DETERIORATE BY CLIMATIC INFLUENCE, DAMPNESS, ETC., SO QUICKLY AS THESE SALINE DRAUGHTS.

THEREFORE the freshly prepared Article is OBVIOUSLY THE BEST.

BY ITS DAILY USE you can effectually PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and ENERGY throughout the HOT WEATHER. AN EVERYDAY REMEDY.

Re. 1-4 PER BOTTLE.

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REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

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The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Pretnier	275 0	25 0	"
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	"
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MCDOWELL & CO.,

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SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

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Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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FOR MAY, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons misusing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 8d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 8, Basil St., Cavendish Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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	Rs.	a.
TARGET TELESCOPE, National Rifle Association. As supplied to the National Rifle Association for official use. Constructed specially for showing bullet-marks on a Target at the longest ranges; mounted on a firm Tripod Stand, with rack and pinion motion for gaining an accurate focus; complete, with box.....	200	0
THE "LORD BURY." An excellent portable Telescope, possessing great defining power, clearness, lightness, and portability. Length, open, 31 inches; closed, 10½ inches; 3 draws, weight 21bs., will descern a flagstaff at 22 miles and the time on a Church clock at 6 miles. Fitted with 2 Leather caps and strap...	85	0

G. I. P. R. INSTITUTE.
IGATPURI.
A CONCERT AND DANCE
Will take place
ON MONDAY, 23RD MAY,
At 9 p. m., in the above Institute.

GENTLEMAN.....Re. 1
LADY.....As. 8

J. F. PENNOCK,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED, will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
TRAIN ALTERATIONS COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, 1898.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL will cease to call at Bisra, Golikera, Amda and Damuda.
The BOMBAY MAIL will cease to call at Bisra.
The MAIL NAGPUR to KUTNI, will be retimed, leaving Nagpur 16-50 and reaching Kutai at 16-10, ceasing to call at Nipania and Bilha.
The MAIL KUTNI to NAGPUR, will leave at 20-30 and arrive Nagpur as now, ceasing to call at Rupaund, Chandia, Karkeli, Ghueghuti, Burhar, Anuppur and Khairi.
The Passenger, Mixed and Transhipment trains carrying passengers have nearly all been retimed: for particulars, see Sheet Time Tables.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 10th May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN FROM LONAULI TO BOMBAY.

THE PUBLIC is informed that on MONDAY next the 23rd May, 1898, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will be run for the convenience of passengers returning to Bombay from Lonauli, Khandala and Neral, leaving Lonauli at 7 o'clock and arriving in Bombay at 10-25, railway time.
This train will stop at Khandala, Karjat, Neral, Kalyan and Byculla.
First, second and third class passengers will be booked at the usual rates by this train.
Reserved accommodation will be given on this train only and not on the daily 6 A. M. train from Poona.

J. D. FORBES,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the eighteenth of May, 1898.

NOW READY.
THE ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE CATALOGUE
OF
IMPORTANT REMAINDERS.
STANDARD PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS IN ALL BRANCHES
OF
ENGLISH LITERATURE.
NEW AND IN AS GOOD ORDER AS WHEN FULL PRICE WAS CHARGED.
A BIG DISCOUNT OFF BOOKS.
33⅓ PER CENT. OFF THE PRESENT SELLING PRICE.
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AT 8 ANNAS A SHILLING ALL ROUND.
A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO LIBRARIES, MESSES, CLUBS AND LARGE BOOK BUYERS.
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BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldiers	50	23	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MADAME L. DONELLIE'S
OPERETTA AND COMEDIETTA COY.,
Commencing at 9-15 punctually with
A DOMESTIC COMEDY, IN ONE ACT ENTITLED
"MATRIMONY"
OR,
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER,
With Incidental Music and Songs.
At 11 p. m.—VARIETIES
ARTISTES
Madame ADELE SCHULTZ
Mr. ARTHUR FAWCETT
Madame L. DONELLIE
Mr. PATRICK DOYLE
(His First Appearance)
Miss BEATRICE NEILSON
Musical Director Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Concluding punctually at 11-30 p. m.
Doors open at 8-15. Overture at 9-15 P.M.
PRICES: Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1; and 8 ANNAS.
Boxes to hold FIVE, Rs. 15.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th May, 1898, a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

TREACHER & CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 19th May to 2nd June (both days inclusive).

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager,
Bombay, 16th May, 1898.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

TENDERS will be received up to noon on 23rd instant, for the sale of UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 14th May, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (un-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1898, for the supply of any quantity upto
800 TONS OF TEAK LOG TIMBER
of the best quality, for early delivery Moulmein Rangoon or Siam Teak may be offered.
2. Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th May, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
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One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
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SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MANGOES! Bombay MANGOES ALPHONSO Rs. 12 and PYREE Rs. 8 per 100, each kind. Apply sharp to TUKINA, Bazaar Agent, Bombay.

WANTED, Immediately, a QUALIFIED HOSPITAL ASSISTANT. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50. Apply stating age and particulars to U. S. DESAI, M.D.H.S., Consulting Physician and Private Secretary to H. H. the Raja Saheb of Bansda.

WANTED, by the OFFICERS, R. A. Mess, Kirkee, a MESSMAN. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED SUPERVISOR for a Mill. Apply personally with Testimonials to JAIKISON HARIVULUB BHANSALI, care of Wadia Mills Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

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AIR PISTOLS, with Bullets, 1 dozen Darts, Rammrod and Case complete, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains
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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in he world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
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H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
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Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.
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RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board.
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Manager Bombay Branch.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,660,000

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BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
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RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Rewara Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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...OMBAY.

TO-DAY.

... Sun sonts, 6h. 28m. High water, ... Low water, 4-34m. 5-20s.
...aledonia, with English mails of the ...ue to arrive, daylight.
...Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

... THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.—Mr. Vassoodew ...as reported to the police the theft of ... his drawer, in the Sheriff's office, in the ...rt.

... NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and ..., per extra s. s. Lawrence, will be closed at ...eneral Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day.—Mails for ...mbo, the Straits China, Japan, and Australia, per ...Verona, will be closed at the General Post Office, ...8-30 a.m., on Wednesday next.

THE VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of April the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,425, among whom the number of new admissions was 507, being classified as stated below:—Hindus 311, Mussulmans 78, Parsees 39, Christians 44, and other classes 35. The average daily attendance was 47.

THEFT AT LOHAR CHAWL.—Jeeva Mohmier, a Marwari goldsmith, having his shop on the verandah of a house at Lohar Chawl, left his shop and went for his meal, at noon, on Wednesday. On his return to the place about an hour after, he found a piece of gold wire of the value of Rs. 100, stolen from the shop. Certainly, the Marwari had to pay very heavily for his midday meal.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Hunsa Vaga, a Marwari, having his shop at Grant Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from Bombay for the last four months, his place of

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	23
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	20
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	1	
D	Khotwady	1	1	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalaxmi	0	1	
E	Mazagon	0	0	19
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	1	2	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3

THE FOUNDER OF THE KHOJA HOSPITAL.

THE members of the Khoja community met yesterday, at the bungalow of his Highness the Aga Khan in Nesbit Lane, at the invitation of the Mookhee and Kamaria of the Jamat, for the purpose of presenting an address and a shawl and a robe of honour to Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ibrahim Hasumbhoy Bhalloo, in recognition of his having opened, at his own expense, the Khoja hospital, a segregation house, a general dispensary, &c., for the benefit of members of his community. Over a thousand Khojas were present at the meeting, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The bungalow and its environments were decorated with palm leaves, ever greens, festoons of flowers, and with numerous flags and bannerets erected in the compound, where a string band played a selection of music at intervals. His Highness the Aga Khan, before his departure from Bombay, had desired that the acts of a philanthropic gentleman like Mr. Mahomedbhoy should be duly recognised by his community, and that when a public meeting was held for the purpose, a rich Cashmere shawl should be presented to him in his Highness's name. Accordingly, the Mookhee and Kamaria held the meeting in his Highness's bungalow yesterday. His Highness Aga Akoar Shah was called to the chair, and desired Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalljee to read the address which had been prepared for presentation in the name of the Khoja community.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalljee, one of the secretaries of the committee appointed by the Jamat, read the address, which stated that it was the outcome of a meeting of the Jamat held on the 24th April 1898, at which it was resolved by the entire community with one voice that Mr. Mahomedbhoy's benevolent acts should be suitably acknowledged. At his own expense, without asking for any aid from private persons or from the community, he established a Khoja hospital and other useful institutions in the the interest of his co-religionists; and working with all his heart, by

INOCULATION AND PLAGUE.

MR. R. GILBERT of Bombay has the following letter in the Calcutta "Englishman":—Sir,—I hope that the Calcutta authorities will not be deterred from carrying out inoculation owing to the riots and strikes which have lately taken place in Calcutta. In Bombay inoculation has been going on for one and a half years, so that the masses know all about it; and though no doubt many do not approve of it, still it has no terrors for them. In Calcutta matters are different: the masses know nothing of inoculation, and this sudden outbreak and resort to inoculation has taken them by surprise; so that there is some excuse in their being led to oppose it.

I have done plague work myself, and I have had a hard fight here over this inoculation question in Bombay, so that I am not writing on a subject of which I have no knowledge. I wish that you had with you in Calcutta Professor Haffkine and his staff, because I feel sure if you had, and allowed him and his staff to approach the people in their own way, all resistance to inoculation would be overcome. Professor Haffkine has many ways of overcoming this resistance, and his success in many places in completely winning the masses over has been absolutely wonderful. He told me himself that if Government would only assist him here, and encourage inoculation, he would have no difficulty whatever in getting the people voluntarily to submit to it. I could quote many instances. For one let me take Belgaum, a large town in this (Bombay) Presidency. Here an outbreak of plague occurred, I think, in January last. Professor Haffkine sent his assistant, Surgeon-Major Bannerman, there to inoculate. The people at first did not come forward. The General in command of the troops and his officers were publicly inoculated on parade before the whole garrison, and the native soldiers were told that no segregation or quarantine would be enforced against those inoculated. After a slight interval the whole garrison nearly submitted to inoculation. Then the townspeople were promised freedom from segregation and quarantine if they were inoculated. At once three thousand people were inoculated and the lymph ran short. At this

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·784	Calm	3	94·6	72·1	55	..	5·57	+1·17
Sirsa	29·764	W	6	93·3	73·3	48	..	2·96	+0·45
Delhi	29·766	NE	5	96·7	77·9	36	..	3·54	+0·12
Agra	29·767	SW	7	102·0	78·4	53	..	3·13	+1·33
Jawapore	29·751	WNW	5	104·9	80·6	36	..	1·37	..
Allahabad	29·735	N	5	105·1	81·3	44	..	2·39	+0·16
Jhansi	29·791	SW	5	105·1	73·7	50	0·12	2·37	+0·59
Jacobabad	29·763	SE	6	105·9	77·5	42	..	0·86	−0·67
Karachi	29·799	WSW	13	91·4	79·5	79	..	0·43	−1·41
Jaypore	29·821	N	3	96·1	70·0	52	..	1·35	+0·01
Ajmere	29·838	I	6	93·4	69·7	60	0·03	0·48	−1·23
Deesa	29·810	NE	10	100·1	76·4	53	..	1·03	+0·40
Ahmedabad	29·821	WNW	4	100·8	76·9	53	..	0·78	..
Bhuj	29·826	W	15	96·8	74·9	66	..	0·23	−0·30
Kalikat	29·846	NNW	15	97·6	71·6	34	..	0·42	..

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

IN our news in advance of the mail we have received the following copy of a letter from the India Office appointing a Committee to inquire into the Indian Currency question:—

India Office, 29th April 1898.

SIR,—I enclose for your perusal a copy of a letter recently received from the Government of India, on the subject of the measures to be taken for making effective the policy adopted by her Majesty's Government in 1893, and initiated by the closing of the Indian Mints. I also enclose a copy of my reply.

"You are aware of the fact that the adoption of this policy followed upon an exhaustive inquiry by a Committee presided over by Lord Herschell, and that copies of the Report of that Committee, of the evidence taken by it, and of the consequent correspondence between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India, were laid before Parliament. You are also aware that in the Autumn of 1897 proposals for an International Agreement affecting the currency of India were under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that a correspondence on the subject, including a very important letter from the Government of India, was published as a Parliamentary Paper as soon as a decision had been arrived at. To all these documents I would invite your special attention.

"In consideration of the very great importance of the subject of the Government of India's proposals, it has been decided to refer them to a Committee, which will consider whether the object which the Government of India have in view can best be attained by the measures which they suggest or otherwise. It will be the duty of the Committee to deliberate and report to me upon these proposals and upon any other matter which they may regard as relevant thereto, including the monetary system now in force in India, and the probable effect of any proposed changes upon the internal trade and taxation of that country; and to submit any modifications of the proposals of the Indian Government, or any suggestions of their own,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SEVERAL PIECES OF LAND AT MATOONGA NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the morigagees, Punajee Okhajee and Gainajee Okhajee, and on account and at the risk of Khursetbai, daughter of Khursetjee Burjorjee Panthaki, and wife (now widow) of Dadabhoy Horamjee Khumbatta, and the estate of the said Dadabhoy Horamjee Khumbatta, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of June, 1895, the following landed property, viz.:—

All those pieces of Government Foras land, situate at Matoonga, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector's old Nos. 378, 379, 382, 383, new Nos. 13253 and 13254, new Survey Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5-2581, 2, 542 257 and 10-257, admeasuring in all 5,775 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the G. I. P. Railway Line, partly by the land belonging to Hajee Abdoola, on the west by a public gutter, on the north by the land of Mirmiel A. Netto and Ignatio Netto and partly by the land of Rati Rawas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, sideboard, almyra, wardrobe, cottage pianoforte, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Moulal Pragjee and Tribhowandas Moolchund—

65 packages grey dhoties of various widths and lengths.

13 cases white dhoties and scarves of various widths and lengths.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of M. F. B. Modi.

M—577-82—6 cases Marketon's gold label eau-de-cologne.

583-87—5 cases Marketon's signature lable eau-de-cologne.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. R. Meinke, consisting of wearing apparel, leather trunk, books, mathamatical instruments, watch repairing tools, lions teeth, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria,
1 strong serviceable brougham,
1 strong second-hand office-shigram,
1 light dog-cart.
A few second-hand bicycles with pneumatic tyres,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Retreat," Mazagon, next to Western Dairy Co., and opposite the Mazagon Castle, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 13 stops large size organ by Daniel Beaty, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, carpets, a collection of choice garden plants, &c., the property of Rev. T. M. HUDSON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Scortee, Bookseller, consisting of a large number of school-books, standard works, dictionaries, novels, picture books, copy books, exercise books, Persian and Guzerati books, writing table, chairs, glass door cupboards, copying press, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA, MHARWADA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Gopal Pandoorang Bhandarey, the administrator of the late Anpoornabai, wife of Dattaram Pandoorang Bhandarey, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Gowria Ragaoo Panthary, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of July, 1896, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Matoonga Mharwada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenaants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 764 and street No. 1031, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage, on the west by Inami vacant land, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Babajee Altwar, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the house of Fidaaly Abdoolaly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, just opposite the Colaba Railway Station, a collection of nicely bound valuable books by different authors treating on Fiction, Theology, Poetry, Prose, also works of reference, miscellaneous works, art volumes, French books, &c., the property of D. R. DADY, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, just opposite the Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and substantial French-polished dining, drawing, office and bed-room furniture made to order by John Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich cut glassware, Bohemian porcelainware, fire-trate ebonized plate bound square piano by Schiedmayer, rich in tone and in splendid order, Europe make iron safe on stand, first-rate Ditmar's lamps, English oval gilt mirrors, table ornaments, etc, the property of D. R. DADY, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 20th May, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A TANNERY, WITH BUILDING, LAND, &c., AT DHARAVI, MAHIM.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. T. H. Moore and E. U. A. Prier, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Esmailbhai Khairaz, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of foras and tooca land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dharavi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,077 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the ground of Altwar Farrau, on the west partly by the ground of Koli villagers, and partly by the Dharavi Road, on the north partly by the Government ground and partly by the ground of Caeting Dnakna and on the south by the ground of Bhica Dhoier Altwar Farrau, and partly by the ground of Mango Patel, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under new Nos. 13125, 14142, and new Survey No. 13-492, 1-503, which said ground is in the occupation of the said Esmail Khairaz, together with the houses, out-houses buildings and tanneries standing thereon, and all yards, gardens trees, fences, areas, ways, paths, passages, sewers, drains, ditches, wells, waters, watercourses, fixtures, lights, liberties, privileges, easement, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises or any part thereof, appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed to belong or to be appurtenant thereto. And all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of him, the mortgagor, into and upon the said premises and every part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY'S STABLES, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of horse-shoes, rubbish, iron, leather-pieces, files, horse-shoe nails, candle dust, old teak-wood sleepers, leather mussacks, iron tyres of wheel, oil drums, kerosine oil tins, waste papers, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong mail phaeton in very good order.
1 " " palanquin office Shigram.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 chestnut Arab, 14-2 hands, 9 years old, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 cushion tyred tricycle.
1 Beaston Humber Cycle, No. I Roadster, in excellent condition, fitted with panumatic saddle and strongest tyres good for any amount of rough work.
1 handsome strong light dog-cart, in good order.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle and bridle.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Company, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Abdul Hoosein Ibrahimjee the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of October, 1892, and the indentures of further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of December, 1896, and the 28th day of June 1897.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Duncan Road in the Island of Bombay in the sub-District of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2035 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by the property of Tulsidas Narrondas, on or towards the east by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Namajee Shoemaker, and on or towards the west by the Hope-works of Tulsidas Narrondas, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimjee, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3884, new Nos. 3858-3852, old survey Nos. 2171-2171, New Survey No. 614 and the said messuage and tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 560-2-562 at 582-1-2 and Ward Nos. 561, 565, 566, 568, 561, 567.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharoshedjee D Shroff, attorney to the mortgagees at his office, No. 13, Horaby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 20th May, 1898.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
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NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Action at Carnac Bunder by order of Mr. Morarjee Hurridass and on account and risk of Hajee Ebrahim Arab :—

50 bales gunny bags No. 1 Hastings Mill.
44×26 1-2 each bale 250 bags April shipment ex s s Fazulka.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel :—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of cast steel flies, crates and casks, kerosine empty cases and tins, packing cases, zinc linings, rubber and leather cuttings, wrought and cast scrap iron, iron drums manila ropes, oil tanks whiting, chimnies, glasses for gas lamps, rubber bands, buttons, glass ventilators for roof lamps, shell and screw augurs, chisels, gimblets, screws, gongs, hammers, antimony, glasses, argand lamps and fittings, and other articles.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

300 bales Hasting's K bags 38×28, each bale containing 300 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 20th May, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Hellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT MAHIM.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the undermentioned dates, by order of the mortgagees, Bai Hamabai, widow of Dadabhoy Merwanjee Oliajee, and Framjee Dadabhoy Oliajee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 23rd March, 1895, and a deed of further charge, dated 8th April, 1896, and on account and at the risk of Luis Antonio Pereira, the mortgagor, or his estate.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th May, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.
LOT No. 2.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras land, situate in the City of Bombay, on the east side of B. B. & C. I. Railway at Mahim, containing by abmeasurement about 10,110 (ten thousand one hundred and ten) square yards, and registered under Collector's old No. 181, new No. 13030, and new Survey No. 1-280, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the old G.I.P. Railway Line, on the west by the said B.B. and C I Railway, on the north by the property of Jaitha Nagoo Bhandaree, and on the south by the property of Ruttonjee Dhunjibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors to the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th May, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THERE were Rs. 8,80,000 of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, of which Rs. 4,30,000 were to Calcutta, and Rs. 4,50,000 to Bombay. The rate obtained was 1s. 4d., 84 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 31,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 15,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 3-32d., at which 84 per cent of the tenders were accepted. An extra allotment of Bills was made on Madras at 1s. 4 1-32d., amounting to Rs. 60,000. It was announced that Rs. 60,00,000 will be allotted next week. The exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., to 1s. 3 9-16d.

Consols advanced 1-4 per cent. to 140 1-2 ; Paris Exchange on London 1 centime, to 25·34 1-2 fcs. ; and French Rentes 1-4 per cent, to 102 1-2. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113, also 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer, at 26 7-16d. per oz., and in New York 1-4 cent. at 57 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-2 cent higher, at 4·86 3-8 dollars. Some £250,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. For Braziers Copper £59 was quoted.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted at 42 1-4s. per 492 lbs., May-June shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal ; White Karachi, at 38s, sellers, June-July shipment ; Red Karachi, at 37s, nominal, June-July shipment. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 42s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market easier ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 41 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal in an easier market ; Brown Rapeseed, 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

In Liverpool the prices of Cotton continued without change, the market closing quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 8,000 bales. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher in New York, at 6 7-16 cents per lb. ; August Futures 6 points, at 6-43 cents, and December 5 points, at 6·32 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts...	5,000	1,800	3,000
Four days' do, ...	20,000	13,800	16,000
Since 1st Sept.	8,276,000	6,530,300	5,061,000

Locally the Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and a small business only has passed at current rates. The Mills have bought 350 bales, and Exporters 600 bales ; total 950 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is some enquiry for ready delivery of the former ; while of the latter, Poppy is enquired for.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,616	bales.
Wheat	106,314	cwts.
Linseed	11,286	"
Rapeseed	8,720	"
Gingellyseed	2,202	"
Poppyseed	2,589	"
Castorseed	3,886	"
Rice	5,288	"

FREIGHTS are dull ; for June shipment 27s. to 28s. per ton is asked.

EXCHANGE opened quiet in tone this morning at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Before long 1s 4 9-32d. became available, and a fair amount was reported thereat. Bank Paper meantime receded 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. at which, however, there was no enquiry, the market closing steadier as follows :—

	per Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand ..1s. 4 1-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic ..1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 mas' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs.....1·71 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has to-day been a firm feeling in the market with 93 13-16 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 3-16 for Account, and 87 for Threes.

SHARES.—The only change reported in prices to-day is an advance of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit Mill.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shamo, perfect.

PERSIA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

All telegrams for Costa Rica may now be accepted at sender's risk.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher to and from Philippines suspended.

Cable Hong Kong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.

Communication is stopped with Barbados Grinada, Trinidad and Demarara Messages are sent by best means available without alteration of rates.

Mozambique Lourenco Marques Section interrupted

Telegrams for Porto Ribo subject to delay

Cable Lourenco Marquez Durban interrupted

Following telegrams prohibited withia the jurisdiction of the United States

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to the Government of United States.

(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezula, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than spanish telegrams named above.

(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor-oute interrupted near Blagowestchinsk.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted,

Mail for Mombassa closes 9th Friday morning at Zanzibar.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd April, 1898, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	61,000	3,36,000	4,000	4,01,000
Or per mile of Railway	132	729	9	870
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	8,27,239	33,65,641	65,668	42,58,548
Total for 16 weeks...	8,88,239	37,01,641	69,668	46,39,548
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	67,414	2,73,758	10,276	3,51,449
Per mile of Ry do..	146	594	22	762
Total to corresponding date do.	13,74,115	31,97,516	73,305	46,44,936

Increase for the week .....Rs. 49,551
Ditto to date ..... " 14,612

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th April 1898, on 1,873·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	3,25,000	4,000	4,48,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	194	3	268
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	16,25,304	47,53,755	78,336	64,57,395
Total for 17 weeks...	17,44,304	50,78,755	82,336	69,05,38
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,15,956	2,45,017	5,764	3,66,737
Per mile of Ry. do.	69	146	4	219
Total to corresponding date do.	19,85,151	43,10,607	97,925	63,93,683

Increase for the week.....Rs. 81,363
Ditto to date ..... " 5,11,702

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BISCHOFF—May 13, at Westbury Villa, Ootacamund, the wife of Dr Louis J Bischoff, of a son.

ECKERSALL—May 12, At Coonoor, The Nilgiris, on Friday, the wife of James Prince Robert Eckersall, of a daughter.

PERMAN.—May 15, At Seleng, Assam, the wife of W F Perman, of a daughter,

DEATHS.

GARDENER—May 16, 1898, At Naini Tal, Harriet Gardener, relict of the late Mr Henry Gardener of the N-W P and Oudh Police, aged 65 years 1 month and 6 days.

MORRIS—May 13, At Madras, Harriet (Harrie) Morris, of confluent small-pox, aged 18 years, sister of Mr J W Morris, of Bangalore.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1898.

DEATH has released an illustrious Englishman from cruel suffering borne with serene heroism in the fulness of years and given a great name to history. The greatest figure of the closing years of the nineteenth century, William Ewart Gladstone, was born when Napoleon was in the zenith of his power. The greatest Parliamentarian of the Victorian era, four times Liberal Prime Minister, he entered public life in the first Reformed Parliament at the age of 22, feeling it a duty to watch and resist the growing desire for change which threatened to produce—"along with partial good, a melancholy preponderance of mischief." He acquitted himself of that self-imposed task with such ability that in the words of Macaulay he became "the rising hope of the stern unbending Tories." That came naturally to him. He was the son of a Liverpool merchant, Sir John Gladstone, who abandoned Whiggism and became a Tory when the Revolution seemed to threaten England with invasion from without and rebellion within. A man of great force of character, possessed with a strong sense of duty, animated by a spirit of energetic philanthropy which did not interfere with his possession of large sugar plantations in the West Indies and Demerara, Sir John handed down to his illustrious son the characteristics of a masterful personality, able at all times to give clear and logical reasons for its every act. It was the fate of Mr. Gladstone to follow in the footsteps of his father, and embrace what he had once regarded with stern reprobation. In each case the change was sanctioned and in a manner sanctified by intense conviction that in accepting and proclaiming it, they were acting righteously and from a sense of duty. Mr. Gladstone certainly owed much to his father, probably, also something to his mother, through whom he was connected with Lord Chatham, and Mr. Pitt, Prime Ministers, and with Mr. Windham, Chancellor of the Exchequer. When sent to Eton at the age of eleven, young Gladstone—"the prettiest boy that ever went to Eton"—was even then an influence for good. A future Bishop averred that he himself was incorrigibly idle, and was only saved from much worse by having made friends with the future Prime Minister. His maiden speech in the Eton Society took the enlightened and then almost revolutionary view that the diffusion of education was a good in itself. He began with words that even in that early day had the true Gladstonian ring : "Sir, in this age of increased and ever-increasing civilisation"—years before that deliverance, at the early age of three, he had been present in the balcony of his father's house from which George Canning addressed an enthusiastic crowd on his return to Parliament.

Seventy-six years later Mr. Gladstone told a deputation of Liverpool gentlemen, congratulating him on attaining his seventieth year : "I remember, gentlemen, what you cannot possibly recollect, the first election of Mr. Canning in Liverpool." It was on that occasion that he referred to the association of his personality, "curiously divided between my Scotch nationality which is purely and absolutely Scotch as to every drop of blood in my veins, and on the other hand a nativity in Liverpool which is the earliest scene of my recollections." A marvellous memory was amongst the innumerable gifts which marked Gladstone out as a leader in Israel. It was natural and in many ways fortunate that the platform from which the future religious and political reformer addressed his fellow-countrymen was that of pronounced Tory, tempered by sympathetic and intellectual elevation of the school of Canning. He was thereby imbued with a traditional veneration for the wisdom of the past before being indoctrinated with the reforming zeal which so often inspires the doctrinaires who have never known any other creed than his own, and is therefore impelled to iconoclasm from ignorant hatred of what they do not understand. In his address to the electors of Newark in the year 1832 the youthful Gladstone impressed on them not only the necessity of resisting the uninquiring and indiscriminating desire for change "which would aggravate beyond computation the deep-seated evils of our social state," but directed their attention to something better than change—"the restoration of sounder principles, especially that principle that incorporates Religion with the State." In this view the duties of Governors are strictly and peculiarly religious, and legislatures, like individuals, are bound to carry throughout their acts the spirit of the high truths they have acknowledged. Labour should receive adequate remuneration, and be provided with cottage ground. The momentous question of slavery should be approached in a candid and temperate spirit. He refused to discuss with an irresponsible society the abstract lawfulness of slavery : "I take it upon the fact that Scripture, the paramount authority upon such a point, gives direction to the persons standing in the relation of masters to slave for their conduct in that relation ; whereas mere necessarily sinful Scripture would not regulate the manner." A man standing on unexceptionable principles based on acknowledged authority may change his views later on, but he will always remember that there are two sides to every question, and that there is a great deal to be said on both sides. It fell to the lot of the honourable member for Newark to make his first speech in Parliament in defence of the domestic institution in a debate on abolition. He was called on to vindicate his father against an attack which imputed to him great severity in exacting labour, with consequent high mortality on his estates in Demerara. The reply was that there was no cruelty, but that the mortality arose from the exceptional circumstances of certain plantations in that colony ; house painting and working in lead mines are not healthy avocations, but people follow them all the same. Slaves should be treated well ; if emancipated compensation should be given. He voted for coercion in Ireland, and spoke vigorously against a Bill to reduce the excessive stipends of the Established Church in Ireland, maintaining that it was a great advantage to that country to have a man of culture in every parish. Under the Tory flag the younger Gladstone vigorously fought against an attempt to open the Universities to Nonconformists, to remove the civil disabilities of the Jews and ardently upheld negro apprenticeship when slavery was abolished. He was as ardent for abuses in his hot youth as he was for their removal when experience had broadened his views and ripened his judgment.

For many years matters ecclesiastical preoccupied Gladstone's powerful and many-sided intelligence quite as much as politics pure and simple. He wrote a book on Church and State, which people thought would mar his official career. In 1841 he was given office under Sir Robert Peel. When that Minister proposed an increase to the Maynooth Grant and made it a charge on the Consolidated Fund, Mr. Gladstone who saw that the step was necessary, resigned rather than be identified with it in any way as it was contrary to the principles he had enunciated in regard to Roman Catholic endowments. As he defended the endowment when out of office, his action was regarded as Quixotic, and it put him for a time amongst the political lost sheep. His capacity and his phenomenal power of work made him indispensable. His growing disposition to feel that the Irish Establishment was indepensable in principle alarmed the consciences of the electorate of Oxford, which he represented many years after severing his connection with Newark. He was defeated, and found more scope for his expanding views in a northern constituency. In 1868 he sounded the knell of the Irish establishment defeating Disraeli in an appeal to the country, to be himself ousted in his turn by his great rival in 1874, after he had wearied the country by his vast and sweeping reforms. The Bulgarian atrocities called him from the retirement in which he sought repose, and he finally overthrew Lord Beaconsfield in 1880. A combination of misfortunes, the exacerbation of the Irish question, by the bombardment of Alexandria followed by the occupation of Egypt and the loss of the Soudan and the death of Gordon brought his third administration to a calamitous end in 1885. Lord Salisbury took office with a bare majority, counting the Parnellites, with whom the Conservatives fought the General Election. The Conservatives rode for a fall and Gladstone again took office, having a majority of eighty-three with the disillusioned Parnellites. The mistake of his life was the acceptance of office with the support of Parnell, who had made common cause with the Conservatives at the recent Election. He should have stood aloof and said that the spoils belonged to the victors ; having fought the election together the successful parties were bound to find means to carry on the Queen's Government. His sudden change of front—sudden at all events as it appeared to the bewildered Liberals, who knew nothing of what had been going on behind the scenes for many months. They only remembered the fierce denunciation of men marching through rapine to dismemberment and "Mr. Parnell's defiant declaration that Mr. Gladstone's remarks were" unscrupulous and dishonest, and that he spoke in quite a different tone to the Boers, who shoot straighter than his own soldiers. The Home Rule scheme was mild to a degree and was doomed from the beginning. The Liberal Party was rent in twain and the Unionists swept the country. The indomitable energy of the man, his haughty determintion to punish deserters and make good his policy at any cost of labour and effort enabled him in six years to return to office for a fourth time. A modified Bill was carried through the House of Commons, to be of course rejected at sight by the House of Lords. Age and an affection of the eyes requiring an operation, compelled the veteran to quit the stage, and his disappearance was followed by the greatest defeat the Liberal Party ever experienced. Still phenomenal intellectual activity found scope in work beyond the powers of most men in the full vigour of years. Over his grave party passions once very bitter, will be stilled. His countrymen will remember him as one of the great Englishmen who have made the Victorian era the most illustrious in British annals.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief in India has again increased. While Madras figures fall by 512, those of Bombay rose by 993, making a net increase of 481. There are now, therefore, 11,972 persons on the relief list, of whom 10,920 are in Bombay ; Sholapur holding the bulk of these. During the past week, however, the season report shows that rain fell in six districts. In two taluks of Thar and Parkar standing crops were injured by rust or high winds. Harvesting of late crops is almost completed, except in parts of Hyderabad. Preparations for next season continue generally, and sowings have commenced in three districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in one taluk of Karachi, and agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have risen in eight and fallen in six districts. This is all the information given concerning Bombay, and is not nearly sufficient. No indication is given as to the reason why so many still require relief, and the weekly report is absolutely bald. The Madras season report shows that during the week heavy showers fell on the West Coast, and elsewhere light and scattered showers. Thunderstorms also occurred at many stations, but except in Godavari, Chingleput, and Madura, where there was practically no rain. The water-supply is therefore improved in most parts. The ploughing of dry lands is general in some and beginning in most districts. The standing crops, mostly under wells and tailing sources, are in fair condition and harvest continues in parts with a middling outturn. Pasture too is springing up where rain has fallen, and fodder is available, though still dear, and the condition of cattle is normal. Prices are slightly easier or stationary, except on the West Coast, where that of rice has slightly risen. In all other parts of the country there is a sufficiency of grain, fodder, and water.

THE railway returns for the first four months of the year show a very satisfactory increase over the figures of the corresponding months of 1897,—the famine year. The total gross earnings amounted to 958 lakhs, being an incre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, MAY 19, 5-50 A.M.

Mr. Gladstone is dead.

LATER.

Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock, this morning. He passed calmly away, Mrs. Gladstone and other members of the family being present at the bedside when the end came.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

CUTTING OF CABLES ADVOCATED BY AMERICA.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The American Naval and Military authorities insist on the necessity of cutting the cables whereby Marshall Blanco communicates with Madrid and with Admiral Cervera.

These cables are mostly owned by English Companies.

STRICT AMERICAN CENSORSHIP.

In view of the severe American Censorship, it is difficult to obtain any reliable war news.

FRESH SPANISH SQUADRON FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A Spanish squadron is being organised at Cadiz consisting of one battleship, seven cruisers and three torpedo vessels and is expected to sail for the Philippines at the end of the month with 11,000 men.

UNPREPAREDNESS OF AMERICAN FORCES.

The result of the call to arms has shown thht the American Volunteers and Militia are utterly unprepared for campaigning.

THE CONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Japanese Minister at Washington denies that Japan has made any objection to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States.

RE-OCCUPATION OF THESSALY BY GREECE.

The Greek troops are resuming the occupation of Thessaly as the Turkish forces evacuate the country.

TROUBLE WITH NEGRO TROOPS IN AMERICA.

The Negro troops which are being enrolled in the United States are proving very troublesome owing to race hatred, and the Negroes in the Southern States demand to serve under their own officers.

THE CHINA QUESTION.

The Tientsin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wires that Japan is prepared to join England in a joint control of the Pekin Government in order to save China from anarchy.

THE SEDITION LAWS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, last night, in reply to a question, Lord George Hamilton said that he declined to advise the Crown to disallow the amendments passed by the Indian Legislative Council to the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Post Office Acts.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Essex has beaten Surrey by six wickets.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left here at 10 a.m., to-day.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE MAD-FAKIR ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

All continues quiet on the route of the Chitral relieved column; but it is reported that the Mad Fakir who started the Malakand trouble last year is again trying to stir up a disturbance in Upper Swat.

He has so far failed, and the Khan of Dir does not anticipate any rising but has sent men into Nekpikel Valley in Upper Swat as a precaution.

MILITARY NEWS.

The improvement of the Military Gymnasia buildings at Umballa, Secunderabad, and Poona, also the provision of additional apparatus at the last-named station have been sanctioned by the Government of India in connection with the general scheme for reform of military gymnastics in India.

Arrangements are being made to utilise the services of the Presbyterian Chaplains proceeding and returning from leave to minister to Scottish regiment on passage to and from India, chaplains so employed receiving free passages.

The Secretary of State having sanctioned the rearmament of British cavalry and artillery in India, orders have been issued for sending home in batches of present artillery carbines for conversion into Martini Enfields.

The following additional Royal Engineer officers have been elected for continious Indian Service:—Lieutenant W. C. Smith, H. H. Turner, A. Adams, W. S. Terrell, H. W. Rushton, and H. A. Happer.

Colonel W. C. Black, A. A. G., Bombay Command, officiates for Brigadier-General Westmacott, who is promoted to the command of a first class district.

Privilege leave for three months has been sanctioned for Surgeon-Captain F. G. Swinton, Personal Assistant to P. M. O., Bombay Command.

Major J. M. Candy, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Commandant, 17th Bombay Infantry.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The principal legislative measures to be passed in the Viceroy's Council this season are the Stamp Act and the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill.

The Hon. R. Chitnavis is expected in Simla next August to represent the views of the Central Provinces Zemindars in connection with the latter.

Further codification of measures is also likely to be introduced.

CONTRACTS FOR SERVICE CLOTHING.

The Buckingham Mills, the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, the Bangalore Woollen Mills, and the Muir Mills have amongst them secured the contracts for the supply of materials for Service Clothing to the Government Alipore Factory this year.

CRICKET: PATIALA VS. SIMLA.

In Patiala vs. Simla match, to-day, the Patiala team went in first, making 160 runs, of which Ranjitsinji and Mistri contributed 40 each, and Williams 32. Ranjitsinji gave an easy chance to a long off after making seven, and was ultimately caught in the slips by Captain Beresford. The innings closed early in the afternoon, despite the long interval due to heavy rain and hail which commenced soon after play started and greatly interfered with the wicket, though of much benefit to the station generally.

Simla's innings began about 4 o'clock, and when stumps were drawn at 6-30, the score stood at 114 for five wickets, of which Foulkes (not out) contributed 37, and Watson and Beresford 25 each.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

It is now settled that Sir William Lockhart remains in England until September.

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Very unseasonable weather conditions are being produced in North-West India by continued thunderstorms along the hills and heavy snow in the inner rangers. The Lowari Pass has been blocked with snow since the 12th. The immediate result is extraordinary cool weather in the Punjab which, the meteorological authorities think, may intensify.

DIRECTOR OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Grusbach, Director of the Geological Survey of India, has arrived in Simla. His visit is understood eo be in connection with the mining rules that have recently been under discussion.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE SITUATION GENERALLY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 19.

Mr. James, Commissioner of Police, drove Sir John Woodburn through several parts of the town, to-day. No intimatiom was made of the visit to anyone, although in order to avoid any undue demonstration precautions were taken that his Honour would not be unnecessarily disturbed or interrupted in his drive through the town.

Remembering the treacherous nature of the plague, there is no intention on the part of Government to as yet declare that the city is free from the disease. Most favourable conclusions must for the present be drawn from the daily reports which are issued by the Municipal Cnairman and published in the daily prints. These undoubtedly point to the fact that the disease is not epidemic, although the mortality reported is nearly eighty per cent. Under the circumstances, the Government, while they cannot see their way to declare the city free from plague as yet, are unwilling to in any way fetter the hands of the Municipality in the measures which they may think it necessary to adopt to suppress the spread of the malady. The arrangements which are, therefore, being made for the erection of hospitals and segregation camps, public and private, will be allowed to continue, but their management, together with the general sanitation of the city, will be left in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners, who of course will have to help their executive officers.

There was a slight rise in the death-rate from ordinary causes in different wards of the city—sixty persons died, to fifty-seven in the corre ponding period of the previous five years. The death-rate was abnormal in wards Nos, 3, 8, and 22. There were three seizures from plague, but not deaths. The totals up to Wednesday, therefore, were sixty-three seizures and forty-seven deaths.

It is stated in the Bazaar that the Commissioner of Police has determined to very considerably curtail the number of passes for processions during the Moharrum celebration. In fact, no tazias will be allowed unless under substantial guarantee in cash that its accompaniment will cause no disturbance. There is absolutely no truth in the story that passes are being issued as freely as heretofore; but in the present turbulent state of the city special stipulations are being made with the grantees.

The committees formed in the various Municipal wards of the city for the purpose of house-to-house visitation are in active operation. In certain sections their labours have been obstructed by bustee people, who will not, in spite of every assurance, believe in the bona-fides of visiting; and in more than one instance during the last few days house-to-house visitation has been actively interfered with. This has been specially so in the remote suburban areas.

The appeals for funds for the establishment of private plague hospitals are not being responded to with any liberality.

The daily reports furnished by the Inspector-General of Police of the arrivals and departures during the twenty-four hours from midnight of the 18th May shows that the departures from Howrah were 124 short of the normal, and arrivals 887 in excess; departures from Sealdah were five-sixths normal, and arrivals four-fifths normal.

DARING ATTEMPT TO WRECK A MIXED TRAIN.

LAHORE, MAY 19.

A daring and well-nigh successful attempt was made on the 18th instant, to wreck an early morning mixed train at Kot Kadha Kishon, on the North-Western Railway. The driver fortunately noticed several large boulders upon the line, and by applying all his brake power just succeeded in pulling up before striking the obstacle guard. On returning to the brake-van after clearing the line and starting the train, he found that his box, bedding, and all signals were made away with.

The police have found a clue, which is being closely followed up.

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

POONA, MAY 15.

The Poona manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company has been arrested, at the instance of the travelling inspector, charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 138, and a further deficit of Rs, 2,928, said to be due to forty-four other machines not entered in the account-books.

In his evidence the complainant said accused wrote to the Bombay company to deduct Rs. 138 from his deposit. Witness collected the account books whilst the premises were on fire a few evenings ago, and handed them to Inspector Fleming.

Accused admitted that the machines before the court belonged to his shop, but he did not know how they were sold. The receipts resembled his handwriting, but he believed the full amount had not been paid. Accused said he might have forgotten to enter the amounts received in the accounts.

The case is adjourned, bail being refused.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEATH.

POONA, MAY 19.

The news of Mr. Gladstone's death was received with deep regret. A public meeting for a lecture in the Spring series was adjourned in respect to his memory.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha wired the following condolatory message to Mr. Herbert Gladstone:—"Sabha deeply mourns Gladstone's death."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, left here this evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 19.

French Mail steamer Salazie from China arrived.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The same company's s.s. Melpomene, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	26 7-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 17, was 616, giving a death-rate of 37·52 per annum per thousand as against 35·47 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·87 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 165 died from fevers; of which 107 were bubonic; 2, small-pox; 4, measles; 4, cholera; 86, phthisis; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 116, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 23, still-born; 42, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 11; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 296; Hindu outcaste, 67; Musalman, 154; Parsee, 22; Jew, 2; Native Christian 18; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 125 as against 173, the corresponding period of last year, and 258 the average over the past five years.

TABLE TALK

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

IT is stated in a certain literary paper that few books will be produced in America this autumn on account of the war. It is supposed that the excitement of the war will prevent the people from wanting to read books. Now I believe that the experience of this country is precisely the reverse. During the long war (1793-1815) our literature was enriched by a most marvellous outburst of genius. That quarter of a century gave us works by Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Charles Lamb, Scott, Byron, Jane Austen, Crabbe, Monk, Lewis, Shelley, William Godwin, Leigh Hunt, William Gifford, James Hogg, Jeremy Bentham, John Galt, David Ricardo, James Smith, Horace Smith, Maria Edgeworth, Hannah More, Francis Burney, Mrs. Barbauld, Lucy Aikin, John Aikin, William Roscoe, Jane and Anne Porter, Thomas Campbell, Thomas More, Samuel Rogers, Thomas Love Peacock, Isaac Disraeli, and William Cobbett. More there were, but this long list is quite sufficient to disprove the theory that people do not read during the excitement of war. The exact contrary I believe to be the case. In time of war, the whole country is in a state of continuul tension; the nerves are strung up; every faculty is called into action; between the news, as it arrives, the increased intellectual hunger demands to be fed; the mind wants something to work upon. It is in time of peace that men's minds stagnate; the intellect goes to sleep; there is no demand for new things; there is no stimulus to production; for example, the very worst time for literature that this country had known for two hundred years was that of the early Thirties, when the production of new books, and, therefore, the demand for new books, was inconceivably small. And this, if you remember, was a time of profound peace.

It is now twenty years ago since I discussed this point with a publisher of great experience. He said that during the Crimean War the demand for books was greater than he had ever known before; it was as if people who had previously never thought of reading, turned to books as a means of allaying and soothing their excitement, which was certainly tremendous; and as soon as peace arrived a reaction set in, and down went the demand for books. This, I apprehend, will be the case during the present war, not only in America, but also in this country, where the war fever promises to rise almost as high as if we were ourselves actually at war.

So far our press has shown, as a whole, a proper appreciation of the conditions which made this war absolutely necessary and inevitable. We know that the situation has been for a long time such as to rouse the deepest indignation. The mother country had proved powerless to put down the rebelion of the Cubans. Horrible cruelties were going on; the sufferings of the country people, driven into the towns to starve by the ten thousand created an overwhelming indignation; it was clear that, sooner or later, the United States must interfere in the name of humanity. Of course there are exceptions to the general approbation of our people. We are told that the States mean to annex Cuba. I do not believe it, but, if it should prove to be so, what right have we, the universal annexers, to cry out? Again, we are told that the rebellion has been fomented and kept going by a ring of American contractors and financiers, and that the war has been encouraged by the same gentry for their own ends. I dare say there will be money made by contractors and financiers; they always do make money out of a war. A great deal was made by these persons in the American Civil War, yet the fact did not then, and does not now, prevent the war from being one taken up by the nation at large from pure motives of principle and humanity. The first shot has been fired; the war has begun. Before my readers receive this column there will be stirring news.

A Spanish lady has written concerning certain remarks of mine about the sympathies of the English race. I am very sorry that any words of mine should have given offence to any Spaniard. History, however, cannot be set aside out of politeness. The Spanish nation has always shown many great and noble quailities; never at any time have they failed to command the respect of their enemies; but we cannot help remembering that they were our enemies from the middle of the sixteenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century; we stood for freedom of thought; they stood for authority; we stood for the liberty of the people; they stood for despotism; we were Protestant; they were Roman Catholic. To recall these facts, and all that they mean, ought not to offend anyone. I take off my hat with the greatest respect to the Spaniard. "Sir, you are a gentleman by birth and long descent; you are also a gentleman by breeding; you are a gentleman of courage tried and proved; and of patriotism undoubted; you are like Don Quixote for honour and for courtesy. But, sir, you do not think as we do; and in the present crisis our sympathies are naturally with the people who do think as we do."

A French paper asks how the people of the United States can call themselves Anglo-Saxons, considering the millions in the country of foreign descent—French, Germans, Italians, Irish, Swedes, Norwegians, Russians. Yet they are Anglo-Saxons, and for the simple reason that the children go through a mill which converts them into Anglo-Saxons. They are sent to the common schools; they are taught what the American boys are taught; they grow up accustomed to American institutions, which are essentially Anglo-Saxon, and to hear and speak and think in the English language. These boys cannot choose but to become Anglo-Saxon. I remember meeting in the city of Buffalo a little shoeblack about nine years old; he was a young Polish Jew, and he had the sweetest face that one ever saw—a very David or a young Samuel, at least. He blacked my boots for me outside the hotel. He spoke English perfectly; I doubt if he knew any other language; he told me that he come out "a shinin'" at six in the morning; at nine he went to school, at twelve he came "a shinin'" again. He had already conceived ambitions; he would get on in the American style; of Poland or Russia, there was not a fragment left. He was an American and an Anglo-Saxon. Why, we see the same thing in this country. The City is full of German names, but they belong to English people; of French, Italian, Greek, Jewish names, but they belong to English people. We, like the Americans, are a blend, but with them as with us, the Anglo-Saxon element devours and overrides and destroys all the rest. I remember meeting a young lady at Chicago, who told me that she represented seven nations. I forget what they were, but she stood before me an American from head to foot; an American; and also a very charming Anglo-Saxon.

There is an association which demands "stage reform." Not a reform of the drama, or a reform of the actors; it seems that we are contented with both drama and actors; the members or promoters of the reform desire to encourage the greatest possible imitation of nature in the *mise-en-scene* of opera or drama. I am not, for my own part, so completely satisfied that a piece should be mounted with too much respect to nature. I do not find, for instance, that a portrait painter puts as much care and trouble into the setting as into the head. He throws in a background; it is a curtain; it is a wall; he indicates something characteristic; but he does not present an elaborate and faithful background; in other words, he does not withdraw the attention from the head itself. In the same way the business of the play is to tell its story by dialogue and acting. For the assistance of the imagination the scene which used to be merely labelled 'a wood"—a "palace"—is now painted. It is surely quite possible to have the scene too well painted. We must not draw away the attention of the audience from the actors and the acting and the dialogue. What is wanted is a happy medium between the bare wall, which leaves all to the imagination, and the elaborate scenery and decoration and archæological details, which leave nothing to the imagination. For persons who possess any imagination at all, a great play acted with the bare walls and in modern dress would lose none of its greatness or its impressiveness. Why, also, do we read a play with as much pleasure, and are as deeply moved by it, as when we see it acted?

I have been to Winchester again in order to show certain young friends this wonderful treasury of things ancient and lovely. They were rewarded for their trouble; as for myself, I am always rewarded for any amount of trouble in going to Winchester, even if I have to make an address. On this occasion, however, there was no address. Next day I took my party over to Salisbury. The Cathedral is a very noble church, but, after Winchester, one feels a certain disappointment. To me, with its faultless perfection of style complete in every detail, and planted down on the grass, which grows close to its stones, unrelieved by any ivy or creepers, the Cathedral outside has somewhat the effect of a model in cardboard. The Close is quiet and soothing; one could live there during the autumn in peace and comfort; but, in order to live there the whole year round, one must have a good deal of work to do. The town is not without some good points, but, of course, it is modern compared with Winchester. However, there is always Stonehenge to see, and old Sarum. Stonehenge grows bigger. It must be thirty years since I first saw it. The stones were then, cerrainly, not more than half their present size. I mention the phenomena because doubtless other people have remarked it. As for any explanation to offer, I have none. It is a portent, and it means, I believe, a great increase of national greatness.

At midnight I found myself in the deserted street, beside the ancient Cross. There was not a light left in any window; there was not a footfall in the street; the people were all sleeping; and the moon made one side of the street perfectly white, while it left the other side in darkness. The Cross was plunged in darkness, which was the reason why, at first, I did not descry the Figure which stood on its highest step. I presently made out the dim outlines of a female Figure; it was a tall and commanding figure; on her head was a Crown; in her hand was a spear. I contemplated this Figure with curiosity, but without fear. Why should people be afraid at midnight, in a safe street, beside a figure armed and crowned? I asked her, with much deference, who she was. "I am the Royal City of Winchester," she replied. "And, Madam, if I may be so curious, what are you doing here?" "I am looking after my lodgers" she said. "Your lodgers? Is this, then, a lodging-house?" "The city is my lodging-house; the citizens are may lodgers. I give them board and lodging, clothing and warmth, from childhood to age; they lodge with me all their lives." Do they pay rent?" "They all pay rent; "They pay rent day by day." "Is it a high rent?" "They pay for the most part, all they have in the world; they pay me with the sweat of their brows; they pay by their daily work; they pay by all that they contrive, and plan, and make." "And what do you do with their work?" "I have told you: I give it back to them in food and lodging, in clothing and in warmth." And do you never remit their rent?" "Never; they must pay every day." "And if you give their work back in food and lodging it all vanishes, and is lost?" "It vanishes and is no more seen; my lodgers work and eat; presently they give up their lodgings—when the lease expires—they never know how long a lease they have—and then they go out of the place; they leave nothing behind them, for the most part; nothing to show that they once had lodgings here." "You have kept these lodgings a long time?" "A long time, as men count time—nearly two thousand years. I have had sixty generations of lodgers; a great many, but no one remembers them; they are gone." "Do you remember none?" "No; they come and go, they take the lodgings, they are my tenants, they pay their rent, the lease expires, and they go. Why should I remember them? They come and go; why should I remember them? And so she disappeared, and the Cross and the street and the moon disappeared, and nothing remained but that it was midnight, and that from every bedroom in the Royal City came the sonorous rhythmic music of those who slumbered—the lodgers of the Royal City, who come and go; who know not how long a lease is theirs; who vanish and are forgotten, and leave not a trace behind.

Two or three little matters in the conduct of the railway traffic have always been a stumbling block to. First, why do they still retain the warning that the ticket is not transferable? Of course it is transferable; no one has the smallest objection to give, or to take, an unused ticket; we are always transferring tickets. Next, why do they punch the tickets? It must cost an immense sum of money to keep these guards and officers at work punching, as Mark Twain said "Punch, brothers; punch with care; Punch in the presence of the passengere." Punching seems to answer no useful purpose; at some stations they seem to care very little whether they punch or not. Anxious to clear up this point, so long doubful, I asked a functionary the other day why his company commanded him to punch when he might happen to think of it. His reply I tender for what it is worth; to me it is not completely satisfactory, because I doubt the alleged philanthropy of the directors. "The reason is," he said, 'that the company is anxious to make the ticket as light as possible for the passengers to carry."

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MAY 9.

THE measures taken by Mr. Churchill, the controller of Customs, with the sanction of the Persian Government, regarding the importation of food-stuffs, have produced a very good impression amongst the poorer classes, but on the other hand they have produced quite the opposite effect amongst the native merchants. As I have before mentioned, these merchants hope by keeping all food in the Custom House to starve their poorer brethren into committing overt acts of defiance, and the action taken by the controller entirely upset their calculations.

During the early part of the week everything appeared to be perfectly quiet, and orders were given to despatch H. M. S. Redbreast to Bombay, as it was not considered neccessary to detain her any longer for service in the gulf. By Thursday, Colonel Meade, accompanied by Mrs. Meade, left to pay a visit to Shiraz, leaving the Residency in charge of Captain Prideaux, the first assistant. However, it now appears that the native merchants have not yet given up all hope of ejecting the Bank officials from the control of the Customs, and that they have all along been carrying on an intrigue with the merchants of Shiraz and Ispahan to that effect. They have now determined to take no more goods from the Custom House and to close the bazaars. To-day it is reported that the bazaars are all closed and that the principal merchants have gone to Imam Zada to hold a sort of semi-religious meeting to protest once more against the new regime. I do not think it is probable that anything rearly serious will result, as these men are always very quick to talk and very slow to act when their own skins are in danger: it is, however, a nuisance that they do not settle down, and there is always a certain element of danger when in such a fanatical place they import religion into the question. What appears to be really the creed of the whole question is, that whereas formerly the notes of the native bank were freely accepted in payment of Customs dues, now the Imperial Bank will only accept its own notes or cash in payment of those dues. Of course this strikes a serious blow at the existence of the native bank, and as all, or nearly all, the permanent natives are shareholders, they will all suffer by this scheme. The question of the 5 per cent. duty applying equally to European and native does not affect Bushire acutely, as nearly all the merchants are merely more or less forwarding agents for other places.

A report has come down from Busrah that disturbances are taking place on that part of the Arab coast over which the Turks claim to exercise seizeainty. Firstly, it is reported Shaik Ulubarak bin Subah of Kurveit has been on the war path with very satisfactory results to himself in the way of loot, having captured a large number of camels and cattle. Secondly, it is said the Jasim bin Thani is once again on the war path and that his energies are being directed against the Turks, who will despatch a small expedition against him. If these reports are true, which is somewhat doubtful, hostilities will probably last only a short time, as the pearl season in coming on, and the Arabs have a very great objection to undertaking any expeditions during that season, as the result of the catch means the prosperity or otherwise of the tribe during the ensuing year. The operations against the Tanjistanis appear to hang fire, as although the troops are only a few miles distant, no news has yet been received.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN T. E. DYSON, M.B., C.M., Deputy Sanitary Commisioner Gujarat Registration District, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-four days.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. J. BAKER, M.D., has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Supperintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad.

THE MAHABLESHWAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 16.

WE had a capital day's racing on Tuesday, 17th May, and all Mahableshwar turned out to witness the events which went to make up the programme.

1st Race.—The Paperchase—Rs. 100 (presented by H. E. the Governor). For all maiden galloways, 14 hands and under: 14 hands to carry 12st. 7lb., Arabs allowed 6lbs.; C. Bs. 10lb., W. for I. Winners over hurdles or across country of a race, value Rs. 100, to carry: once 7lbs; twice 10lbs; oftener 14lbs extra. Distance—Chase course.

Capt Heneage's b aust m Phyllis	1
Aga S Shah's g a h Shamshad	2
Col Wray's g ch m Kitty	3

A procession Phyllis ridden by her owner led from start to finish and won easily. Shamshad came up smartly after clearing the last jump, but failed to make a race of it. Kitty proved herself a 'stiffun' and pulled up towards the end.

2ND RACE.—Polo Pony Flutter—Rs. 60. (Presented by Mr. Narayan Dwarkadas) for all bona fide Polo Ponies that are considered as such in the opinion of the Stewards. 13-3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. for I. Winners of race value Rs. 50; once 7lbs., twice, or oftener, 10lbs. extra. Distance—2¼ furlongs.

Chief of Kagal's ch a p Red Ball	1
Capt Heneage's ch a h Sprite	2
Mr Glob's d aust m Nautch Girl	3

Also ran: Mr. Bland's b a g Brat; Mr. Bridge's ch a p Sunbeam. Mr. Savile's b a g Asia.

After several false starts the field got away in a bunch. Red Ball, well ridden by Major Conran, came to the front at the distance, and won as he liked.

3RD RACE.—"Mahableshwar Purse."—Value Rs. 100. For all Maiden Arabs and C. B. Horses, and Maiden Galloways of all classes. C. B. Horses to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Arab Horses, and English and Australian Galloways to carry 10st. 7lbs.: Arab Galloways, 10st, and C. B. Galloways, 9st 7lb Distance—1mile.

Chief of Kagal's b cb g Melody	1
Captain Heneage's gr a g Electric	2

Also ran: Mr. Gibb's b a g Isinglass; Mr. Townsend's b a g Umballa; and Colonel Wray's b cb m Kitty.

This was the best race during the afternoon. Melody riden by Major Ross got away from the start and was never headed. Electric ridden by her owner came well proud, and after rounding the corner raced in with Melody—Melody winning by about ½ a length.

4TH RACE.—"The Novice Stakes."—Rs. 100 for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13·2 and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 100, 13·2 to carry 11st. W. for I. C. Bs. allowed 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Major Conran's br a p King David	1
Mr J Duncan's br a p Asfur	2

Also ran: Captain Heneage's ch a g Hainton, and Mr. Molloy's b cb m "The Geisha."

An easy win for King David ridden by Major Conran.

5TH RACE.—"The Hill Derby."—Rs. 100. (Presented by the Command Staff.) For all Galloways 13-3 and under that have never won a race, vaule Rs. 500. Waler and English 13-3 to carry 11st. 10lbs.; 13-3 Arabs to carry 11st.; 13-3 C Bs. to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. for I. Winners; once 7lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener 14lbs. extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Heneage's ch a h Sprite	1
Mr Townsend's b a g Umballa	2
Chief of Kagal's gr a pBaza	3

Also ran: Mr. Bland's b a h Ghobib; Captain Heneage's gr a g Electric; and Mr. Dawson's b Aust m, Mrs Villiers.

Baza was a good deal fancied, but Captain Heaneage on Sprite got away from the field at the start and leading the distance won easily.

Amongst those present to witness the races were his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, his Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, the Chief of Kagal, and the two little Princesses of Akalkote. I noticed some smart looking ladies on the Grand Stand, and some very pretty frocks which, in spite of the red dust and threatening look of the sky, were produced for our edification. A costume of black and white silk in a very decided stripe was effective. Another lady in flowing manor muslin looked charming. A black grenadine frock worn with a black picture hat was most becoming to its fair wearer. A sensible sort of gown was made of material the same red color as the soil, and looked neat and workmanlike. I also noticed two smart-looking dark-blue dresses with a good deal of white about the fronts and facings, and accompanied by large black hats. Talking of hats, those worn at the races were not remarkably up to date, but then although there are always "exceptions to every rule" Mahableshwar is still keeping up its reputation for wearing out old clothes, and the new ones are being kept for 'fresh fields and pastures new.' One lady told me she should certainly not think of being so foolish as to expose her new clothes, to be 'rouged by the Mahableshwar dust,' and I should certainly think twice before I committed such a piece of extravagance. By the way, have you ever noticed how much ladies in an Indian station think about dress, how they are always discussing it, borrowing each other's patterns, or perhaps, I should say, trying to borrow them—for a lady told me the other day—but then that leads me to another story, and I shall be revealing secrets. But as I was saying, they all think so much about dress, and yet with very few exceptions turn themselves out so badly. How rare it is to find people who dress to suit their own particular style. The person who assumes that all styles are equally becoming to all women has yet to learn the first principles of artistic gowning. Then again people do not consider the climate, which should surely in some way direct our choosing of a costume. To wear a light muslin in a high wind, or a thick tailor-built in blazing sun—a sailor hat at a reception, or a large much be-ribboned and feathered one at a picnic—what can be more unsuitable!

On Tuesday, the 17th, a ball was given at Bella Vista, Government House. Every one on the hill was present. The guests were received at the door by Captain Young and Captain Heneage, and at the entrance of the ball-room by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst. The room was crowded, and dancing was a difficult business during the first part of the evening. All the young people seemed to enjoy themselves—and the old ones too were apparently having a good time, no one did 'wall flower', and it was pleasant to see that all the girls were well looked after and got plenty of partners. An excellent supper was served about midnight, and after that a number of people took their departure, which cleared the ball room for the energetic dancers, and the ball was kept arolling with great spirit until the small hours.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MAHABLESHWAR READING ROOM.

ANOTHER correspondent writes:—The Mahableshwar Catholic Reading and Recreation Room, which had a very humble beginning only about four years ago, is now playing an important part in providing a large number of the visitors to these hills with many wholesome recreation by way of indoor and outdoor games and occasional dramatic and musical entertainments. One of these entertainments came off on a grand scale on the evening of the 15th instant, and at the invitation of the Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J., the honorary president, a large number of people gathered together in a shamiana erected on the premises. There were present on the occasion the Hon'ble Mr. Moriarty, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Mr. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., Mrs and Mrs. E. O. Mawson, Captain and Mrs. Holland, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Miss Soonabai Rustomjee, Miss Bai Mai Ruttonjee, Mr. Ranchordas Tribhowandas, Mr. Janmasar Mungaldas, Mr. Dhuramsee Morarjee Gokaldas, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Rao Saheb M. V. Kathvate, Rao Saheb Thakur Shripat Despande, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Leo, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. D'Souza, Lieutenant and Mrs. Oppenham, Captain Foulkes and many others. The drama acted on the occasion was Mobire's popular comedy, "The Shopkeeper turned nobleman." Though in the prologue the hony. secy., Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., expressed fears that the performance might prove unsuccessful the comedy was acted very creditably, and to judge from the constant bursts of laughter it must have afforded the guests much amusement. The actors in the play were Messrs. R. J. Ezekiel (the Music Master), L. Fonseca (the Dancing Master), C. Ferraz (the Fencing Master), John F. Dias (the Professor of Philosophy), Albert Ferraz (Mr. Jourdain) Charles Ferraz (the Tailor J. A. Saldanha (Covielle), G. Carvalho (Cleonte), A. Samuel and John D'Souza (pupils of the Music Master). J. Coelho (Sambo). All these actors performed their several parts very well indeed, no ably Messrs. Albert, and the comical acting frequently sent the audience into roars of laughters.

At the interludes the beautiful music played and sung by Sergeant Cook and Miss Mary De'Souza and Ida D'Souza was most enlivening.

All present enjoyed a pleasant evening, and many expressed a wish that such an entertainment was often repeated in future for the benefit of the visitors to these hills.

THE DEATH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

AFTER a painful illness, following on years of gradual decay, the Right Honorable William Ewart Gladstone passed calmly away at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of Mrs. Gladstone and other members of the family. Mr. Gladstone was born on December 29, 1809, at No. 62, Rodney Street, Liverpool. But Libberton near the town of Biggar, in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, was the home of his ancestors. Here, from very early times, a family of Gladstanes owned a property, from which they took their name. As far back as 1296, Herbert de Gladstane figures in the Ragman Roll as one of the lairds who swore fealty to Edward I. His descendants for generations held knightly rank, and bore their part in the adventurous life of the Border. As years went on their estates dwindled and their social standing underwent a change. By the beginning of the seventeenth century the estate of Gladstanes was sold. The adjacent property of Arthurshiel remained in the hands of the family for nearly a hundred years longer. Then the son of the last Gladstanes of Arthurshiel removed to the neighbouring town of Biggar, and opened the business of a maltster there. His grandson, Thomas Gladstones (for so the name was modified), became a corn-merchant at Leith. It chanced that, in pursuit of his business, this Mr. Thomas Gladstones had occasion to sell a cargo of grain which had arrived at Liverpool, and he sent his eldest son, John, to transact the sale at the port. John Gladstone's energy and aptitude attracted the favourable notice of a leading corn-merchant of Liverpool, on whose recommendation the young man settled in that city. He began his commercial career as a clerk in his patron's house. He lived to become one of the merchant-princes of Liverpool, a baronet, and a member of Parliament. He died in 1851, at the age of eighty-seven. He seems to have been a man of unbending will, of inexhaustible energy, of absolute self-reliance; a stern, strong, imperious nature, pre-eminent in all those qualities which overcome obstacles, conquer fortune, and command the respect of the world. Sir John Gladstone was a pure Scotchman, a Lowlander by birth and descent. He married Anne, daughter of Andrew Robertson, of Stornoway, sometime Provost of Dingwall, Provost Robertson belonged to the Clan Donachie, and by this marriage says his biographer the robust and business-like qualities of the Lowlander were blended with the poetic imagination, the sensibility and fire of the Gael. John and Anne Gladstone had six children. The third son—William Ewart—was named after a merchant of Liverpool, who was his father's friend. Such is the story of his ancestry and birth. Sir John Gladstone, so it is said, narrowly missed an honour which would have placed his illustrious son in rather close personal relations with that branch of the Legislature which since so often came in the way of his measures.

HONOURS FOR MR. GLADSTONE'S FATHER.

Canning, who had attained the Premiership, encountered much trouble with the House of Lords, where Wellington carried the majority against the new Administration; and it was rumoured among the more extreme Tories that the Minister would endeavour to overbear this untoward opposition by the creation of a batch of peers. "Mr. Canning's object at the present moment," "John Bull" declared, "seems to be to degrade the ancient nobility of England, and to establish a separate personal influence in the House of Peers by the advancement of his own creatures and dependents;" and it averred that John Gladstone was one of those who had been mentioned in confidence for elevation to the peerage. Whatever foundation there may have been for the idea, it was never carried out, for, within a few weeks of the publication of the rumour, the great statesman was dead, and the alleged chief of "the Canning cycle" at Liverpool—who had remained faithful to the last, for, upon the formation of the Ministry, he had procured a town's meeting to address the Crown in its support—passed unrewarded. Nineteen years, indeed, were to elapse before John Gladstone received a title. In 1827, he was too liberal for Peel; in 1846, Peel was too advanced for him; but, though a peerage failed to be given by Canning, it was from Canning's leading rival that there came a baronetcy.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A SCHOOLBOY.

What Mr. Gladstone was like as a schoolboy may almost be guessed from his temperament and home surroundings. He was little known as a cricketer, he was no oarsman, but he loved long walks with Hallam and Doyle

upon such terms as would preserve both the negroes and the Colonies from destruction and his belief that the slaves ought first to be fully prepared for freedom. Mr. Gladstone was finally returned with a total of 887 votes, his Tory opponent Handley coming next with 798, while the Radical candidate, Wilde, polled 564. Forty years later Mr. Gladstone, writing to a friend regarding this episode in his career, said:—Since that time both Newark and I have materially altered our politics. What then? At that time we were endeavouring to do our duty as best we could see it, and we are making just the same endeavour now."

MR. GLADSTONE'S OFFICIAL CAREER.

In 1834 the Whigs, who had come into power in the previous June flushed with the triumph of their great Reform Bill, were driven from office by the King of their choice, and Sir Robert Peel was recalled post-haste from Italy. The New Prime Minister had already had his eye on the thoroughgoing young Tory whom the Duke of Newcastle had in 1832 sent to the House of Commons as member for Newark; and on the 24th of December, within five days of his twenty-fifth birthday, "Mr Gladstone," as he is described in the reports of the day, accepted the office of Junior Lord of the Treasury. In his address to his constituents on the seeking re-election the new Minister did not conceal his principles, although even in this fighting election manifesto there will be found some characteristic reservations. The late Ministry, he said, had fallen because its best friends had been alienated from it in consequence of its tendency toward "rash, violent, and indefinite innovation," and "even amongst the servants of the King," there were those who "did not scruple to solicit the suffrages of their constituents with promises to act on the principles of Radicalism." Peel's first Ministry was unhappy, and it was a relief to its members when in the following year it was defeated by 33 votes on Lord John Russell's motion "to consider of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland." The Junior Lord, who had just been promoted to the office of Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was horrified at this attempt "to invade the property of the Church in Ireland," which "involved the existence of all Church establishment." For six years Mr. Gladstone was in opposition. When his leader came back to power in 1841 many things had happened in the political world. William IV. had been gathered to his fathers and the present Queen occupied the throne. Mr. Gladstone was at first appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and two years later he was promoted to the Board of Trade.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

In such an office and under such a chief Mr. Gladstone's abilities found full scope. His commercial instincts and his enormous capacity for work made him invaluable to Peel in his "magnificent experiment" of ranging a "Free Trade Budget" in 1842. The bulk of the labour fell on the willing shoulders of the Vice-President, who afterwards told Cobden that he had been concerned in four revisions of the tariff, and that the first cost him six times as much trouble as all the rest put together. The duties on 750 articles were reduced or abolished. The general idea was to reduce the duties on raw materials so as to stimulate manufactures and the scheme was a bold and statesmanlike one, although Cobden, with characteristic narrowness, opposed it because it did not go the whole way and surrender at a stroke all that was demanded by the Anti-Corn Law fanatics. Mr. Disraeli also began to come to the front in these debates. He was specially galling to the Whigs, who, having begun to find Cobden useful, had taken to posing as Free Traders. Mr. Disraeli reminded them that it was Pitt who was the first advocate of Free Trade, and that his doctrines, based on the teaching of Adam Smith, were opposed and denounced by Fox, Burke, and Sheridan. The principles of Free Trade, he pointed out, were not new, but had been developed fifty years before, and Peel was only following the example of Pitt. It may be interesting here to give a personal sketch of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade as he appeared to a contemporary observer:—"Mr. Gladstone's appearance was much in his favour. He is a fine-looking man. He is of about the usual height and of good figure. His countenance is mild and pleasant and has a highly intellectual expression. His eyes are clear and quick. His eyebrows are dark and rather prominent. There is not a dandy in the House but envies what Truffit would call his fine head of jet black hair." It is always carefully parted from the crown downwards to his brow where it is tastefully shaded. His features are small and regular and his complexion must be a very unworthy witness if he does not possess an abundant stock of health. The same writer had also been compelled to notice some mental characteristics which have grown and developed. "He now and then indulges in sarcasm which is in most cases very felicitous. He is plausible even when most in errors. When it suits himself or his party he can apply himself with the strictest closeness to the real point at issue; when to evade the point is deemed most politic no man can wander from it more widely." All this might have been written yesterday.

HIS FIRST RESIGNATION.

In the midst of this successful career however, it was suddenly announced one morning that Mr. Gladstone had resigned, equally to the surprise of his colleagues and the public. The ostensible ground was Peel's Irish policy, especially his grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth and to the Queen's Colleges for the establishment of "unsectarian" education. It must be recollected that "The State in Its Relations with the Church" had been published not long before, and Mr. Gladstone seems to have considered himself in some way bound by the declarations in that book to at least hesitate before accepting a policy in Ireland which tacitly gave up the claim for the supremacy of the English Church in that country. The nearest approach to an explanation is to be found in his own statement in the House of Commons after resigning:—"I am sensible," he said "how fallible my judgment is and how easily I might have erred; but still it has been my conviction that, although I was not to fetter my judgment as a member of Parliament by a reference to abstract theories, yet, on the other hand, it was absolutely due to the public and due to himself that I should, so far as in me lay, place myself in a position to form an opinion on a matter of so great importance that should not only be free from all bias or leaning with respect to any consideration whatsoever, but an opinion that should be unsuspected."

In 1845 Mr. Gladstone was entering on a long period at the end of which he officially became a member of the Liberal party. His friends and contemporaries at Oxford had already marked this mental instability; and one of the shrewdest of them—Saunders, Mathematical Tutor at Christ Church—expressed it thus: "His consience is so tender he will never go straight." What was wanted in the politician, as in Master-Builder Solness, was evidently "a robust, radiant, and healthy conscience, so that one dared to do what one would. How far these qualities had developed at the end of the period of vacillation may be judged from a parallel utterance by Dean Lake, the chairman of Mr. Gladstone's committee at Oxford, who in 1860 said: "I think his intellect can persuade his conscience of anything." For the time, however, Mr. Gladstone's opposition to Sir Robert Peel did not last long, and on the reconstruction of the Ministry, caused by the retirement of Lord Stanley and the Duke of Buccleuch, Mr. Gladstone again accepted office.

SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

This step cost him his seat at Newark; but although for a short time not a member of the House of Commons, he was able to render much assistance to Peel in carrying out his Free Trade policy. The breach between Peel and the bulk of his followers was soon complete, and the most notable features of the next five years in Parliament was undoubtedly the rapid coming to the front of Mr. Disraeli, who attracted attention as the bitter and unrelenting enemy of the fallen Prime Minister. Peel's death in 185 broke up the group of "Peelites," of whom Mr. Gladstone was the most brilliant member, and his tendency towards the Liberals was much influenced by the fact that Mr. Disraeli had in the interval asserted for himself a leading position in the Tory party. In 1852 Lord Derby formed a Ministry in which Mr. Disraeli was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the great rivals had their first trial of strength in the Budget debates of that year. Mr. Disraeli went down, and Mr. Gladstone, took office under Lord Aberdeen in the Coalition Ministry.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

This was one of the "great moments" of Mr. Gladstone's life. His first Budget was in 1853; and although it is a little difficult at the present day to account for the enthusiasm which it created, there is no doubt that it took the country by storm. The income tax, originally imposed by Peel in 1842, was to be continued on a gradually diminishing scale until, "on the 5th of April, 1850, the income tax will by law expire." The falling-off was to be made up by the Succession Duty upon real property which he estimated would in a few years produce £2,000,000 a year. The interest on the National Debt was to be reduced, and a further series of one hundred and twenty-three articles were in whole or in part relieved of duties. The fact that few or none of the anticipations of this Budget were realized was not, of course, Mr. Gladstone's fault; for the Crimean war upset all his calculations. We know too well that the income tax, instead of "by law expiring" in 1860, has been continued ever since and shows signs of becoming permanent; and the succession duty did not answer expectations.

His Budget last year (Greville wrote in 1854) was so popular, and his readiness and skill in dealing with everything relating to finance excited so much admiration, that his reputation was prodigious, and he was not only the strength of the Government but was marked out as the future Prime Minister whenever changes took place. All this prestige is now very much diminished; and although his failures are in great measure attributable to accidents over which he had no control, many who are not unfriendly to him think that he has been rash, obstinate, and injudicious, and no longer feel the same confidence in him which they did a short time ago.

But the Government was to suffer a greater blow than any arising on questions of finance. England had been so long at peace that no one seemed to regard war as possible, and Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues were much surprised to find that they had "drifted" into a serious conflict with Russia.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

The Russian war was fatal to a Ministry which, although it contained many able men, was collectively one of the feeblest and most incompetent that England had seen. The Cobdenites, when it was too late, regretted their action in destroying the Ministry of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli in 1852, and Mr. Gladstone himself was evidently passing through another acute mental crisis at the time. He resigned office in 1855, and for a time displayed a marked tendency to form an alliance with Lord Derby. Lord Palmerston was the special object of his dislike, and in Parliament and in the press his attacks on his former chief were very bitter. He played a large part in procuring Lord Palmerston's defeat on the Chinese question; and when Lord Derby and the Tories returned to office in 1858 he gave a general support to the Ministry, and accepted the official appointment of "Commissioner Extraordinary to the Ionian Islands." The series of articles which during this period he contributed to the *Quarterly Review* were a powerful vindication of the Tories and a continued attack on the "inflaming and exasperating" policy of Lord Palmerston, interspersed with denunciations of the dangerous principles of Radicalism. A mere "lovers' quarrel," however, it turned out to be; for Palmerston's sun rose again, and in the year after this was written Mr. Gladstone accepted office under him as his Chancellor of the Exchequer.

HIS BEST YEARS.

The following years (1860—1866) were probably the greatest and most successful of his life. The country was prosperous, and the conclusion of Cobden's "Free Trade" Treaty with France in 1860 gave a great stimulus to English industry. Successive Budgets gave relief of taxation, and the abolition of the paper duties completed the removal of the "taxes on knowledge, as they were called, and rendered possible the extraordinary developments of the modern newspaper.

FOR THE FIRST TIME PRIME MINISTER.

We come now to a period within the recollection of most of our readers—the modern and purely Radical period of Mr. Gladstone's career. The election of 1868, challenged on the question of Irish policy resulted in the complete and unmistakeable defeat of Mr. Disraeli, who resigned office without meeting the House, and Mr. Gladstone found himself Premier. This was at the end of 1868. He formed a Cabinet of extraordinary strength if we consider simply the individual character of his subordinates, but collectively there was a considerable want of cohesion; and, in spite of a series of successful Budgets and far-reaching statutes—the Education Act, the Ballot Act, the Irish Church Act, the Irish Land Act, and many others,—the general effect produced on the country was unsatisfactory and the by-elections were disastrous beyond precedent for the Government in power. Above all, the successive attempts to deal with Irish difficulties, agrarian and ecclesiastical were marked by signal failure, the only permanent result being the creation of the Home Rule party, started by Mr. Butt and steadily growing in strength and influence with each election in Ireland. Finally the Irish party deserted in a body in 1873 on the Irish University question, placing the Government in a minority. Mr. Gladstone resigned; but Mr. Disraeli declined to form a Ministry under the peculiar circumstances, and Mr. Gladstone was forced to patch up as best he might the leaky vessel. A year later he abruptly and without notice dissolved Parliament, the general election resulting in his overwhelming defeat. He now threw up the leadership of the Liberal party, and announced his definite retirement from public life on the ground of age and failing health. But a few years of leisure were enough. In Mr. Disraeli's foreign policy he discerned symptoms of a revival of that "inflaming and exasperating" policy which he had denounced in the case of Palmerston, and he took the field with the object of rendering impossible the support which England had undertaken to render to Turkey against Russia.

THE "BULGARIAN ATROCITIES" AGITATION.

This was one of the most remarkable movements ever carried out by an ex-Prime Minister. All the old traditions of a continuous foreign policy, or of a general support lent by the Opposition to the Government when face to face with national danger, were swept away, and we had the most intimate details of Foreign Office work discussed on public platforms by an orator of irresistible force.

PRIME MINISTER AGAIN.

The agitation did its work, and in the spring of 1880 Lord Beaconsfield found himself again in a minority in a new House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone formed his second Ministry, and again he found himself at the very outset confronted with the Irish question. Another Land Bill was passed; but, as before, it was only the signal for a deeper and fiercer agitation, in which the Irish party went to lengths unheard of in previous political movements. Mr. Gladstone found it necessary to take steps for the protection of life and property in Ireland, and he announced his determination to strike down the conspiracy in a very elaborate speech. It is a great issue (he declared); it is a conflict for the very first and elementary principles upon which civil society is constituted. It is idle to talk of either law or order or liberty or religion or civilization, if these gentlemen are to carry through the reckless and chaotic schemes that they have devised. Rapine is the first object: but rapine is not the only object. It is perfectly true that these gentlemen wish to march through rapine to disintegration and dismemberment of the empire, and, I am sorry to say, even to the placing of different parts of the empire in direct hostility one with the other. That is the issue on which we are engaged.

The incidents of that campaign and its results are familiar to all interested in politics. Mr. Gladstone kept up the fight for the "first and elementary principles upon which civil society is constituted" for five years. The history of the second Administration is naturally a history of the struggle with the Land League movement in Ireland. The only domestic Acts of any importance are the Reform and Redistribution Acts of 1885, passed by the consent and arrangement of both parties. Defeated in the House of Commons on his Budget of 1885, Mr. Gladstone resigned; and at the general election that quickly followed he appealed to the newly enfranchised voters to give him a majority that would render him independent of the Irish vote. Failing in this he astounded the country and most of all his own supporters by declaring his conversion to the views of those whom he had denounced as "marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire." With the help of these new allies he regained power.

HIS THIRD MINISTRY.

The short-lived Administration formed in the year 1886, was marked by the introduction of a Home Rule Bill virtually giving all that the Irish party asked for. But the gain of the Irish votes did not compensate him for the loss of the English and Scotch support caused by this very sudden change of front, and on the second reading of the Bill Mr. Gladstone's, Government was thrown from power.

FOR THE LAST TIME.

Six years of agitation again did their work, and in 1892 Mr. Gladstone became Prime Minister for the fourth time. But the triumph was short-lived. The Home Rule Bill of 1893 was found as unworkable and as impossible of acceptance as that of 1886; and since its rejection by an overwhelming majority in the House of Lords, Home Rule has now ceased to be the burning question it once was, and with the disappearance of the Home Rule programme from the field of practical politics Mr. Gladstone's interest in current affairs came to an end.

RESIGNATION.

On Friday, March 2, 1894, it became known that Mr. Gladstone was about to resign the Premiership. The news was not unexpected, since from the publication of the famous telegram from Biarritz the public mind had been more or less prepared for the step. There was no cause for wonderment at the resignation of public burdens by a man who was then eighty-four; but it seems probable that Mr. Gladstone would not have resigned but that the condition of his eyesight rendered cessation from arduous mental and bodily strain an absolute necessity.

The actual formal resignation took place at Windsor on Saturday afternoon March 3rd, when, at the end of a meeting of the Privy Council, the late Prime Minister delivered up the Seals of Office in private audience with the Queen. Her Majesty offered the right honourable gentleman a peerage, which, however, was respectfully declined. Upon Mr. Gladstone's advice the Queen sent for Lord Rosebery and offered him the vacant leadership, which he accepted.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIMSELF.

An article by Mr. William H. Rideing, in the *Cosmopolitan*, contains some interesting touches of autobiography, furnished by Mr. Gladstone's own pen. It appears that some years ago Mr. Rideing wrote a paper upon Mr. Gladstone for the *Youth's Companion*, and the proofs were corrected by the illustrious subject, "though he assured me he had never done anything of the kind before." The article was, however, printed before the proofs were returned, and the changes Mr. Gladstone made in the original are now printed. All of them are interesting enough to be setout. Canning's Indifference to Young Gladstone Mr. Rideing had written:—"Mr. Gladstone belongs to a substantial middle-class family." This is altered to "an ancient family of southern Scotland, depressed in eighteenth century, when they appear in malting and other trades, and age in beginning to rise with Mr. Gladstone's grandfather." The original again:—"They had a country place at Seaforth, which was then outside of Liverpool, and its smoke and noise, though it is now knitted with the town. The little boy who was destined to become famous used to ramble about these grounds with his father's friend, the great Mr. Canning, who was already the foremost statesman of England. Canning, it is said, would sit by the hour at Seaforth meditating on the policy of the country, while the boy sat at his feet." This is expunged with the following comment:—"I think this should disappear. Mr. Canning took very marked notice of an elder brother of mine but none whatever of me."

THOUGHTFUL, BUT LAZY.

Another paragraph from the original:—"The only things I inherited were ignorance and indigence," said Henry Clay. Mr. Gladstone inherited money and social position, and from his infancy was surrounded by every influence which could help him. But, . . he could not have risen to his present high place except by the continuous industry and resolute purpose which have always distinguished him." This is qualified by the subject of the boigraphy as follows:—"In his boyhood, however, though some times thoughtful and always impressible he was averse from school-work, and his education during the home period of his life made little progress.

FIRST INSPIRATION FROM ETON.

The original then describes his going to Eton:—"This famous school has improved of late; but when Mr. Gladstone entered it was governed in a very loose fashion, and lazy and incapable boys passed through it with little else to show for the years they spent there than a smattering of the classics." Mr. Gladstone's addition to this is:—"From Eton, however, he drew his first inspiration and became, if not a brilliant, yet a diligent student. His contribution to the *Eton Miscellany* and his speeches in the debating societies are referred to in the original in these words:—"Even thus early in his career his aspirations were political rather than literary, and there was something prophetic in an essay on 'Eloquence' which he wrote for the *Eton Miscellany*. The most elevated minds, he says, are usually devoted to the legislative hall at Westminster. A successful debut, an offer from the Minister, a Secretaryship of State, and even the Premiership itself, are the objects which form the vista along which a young visionary loves to look." This passage also is qualified by Mr. Gladstone by the following addition in his own handwriting: "Politics, however, did not exercise a permanent sway over his mind during the period of youth. At Eton he had one special and highly prized advantage in forming a very close and intimate friendship with the foremost youth among his contemporaries in the school. This was Arthur Henry Hallam, the eldest son of Henry Hallam, the distinguished historian and the subject of Tennyson's wonderful poem 'In Memoriam.'

"THE RISING" HOPE: A REPLY TO MACAULAY.

Another passage in the original article reads:—"When only twenty-five he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies and representative of the department in the House of Commons under the short Government (1834-35) of Sir Robert Peel. There exists a picture of him as he appeared at this time, which little resembles him in his later years. . . . But the owtward change has not been greater than the moral and intellectual change. He was a Conservative then, and was described by Lord Macaulay as 'the hope of the stern and unbending Tories.'" The addendum to this, made on the margin of the proof-sheet, is as follows: "This is admitted by himself with respect to ecclesiastical questions, but as to other matters he considers it is untrue and contradicted by the tenor of his early speches. His language is that he did not then understand the value of liberty for its own sake as a principle of human action and as a necessary condition of all high political excellence."

WHAT OXFORD TAUGHT HIM.

Again the original: "His early political bias he has attributed in a great measure to his training at Oxford. 'I did not learn there what I have learned since,' he has said—"to set a due value on the imperishable and inestimable privileges of human liberty." Now, Mr. Gladstone's revision of the proof: "But he also says that Oxford, the Oxford of his day, taught him to value truth and to follow it at all costs and hazards."

SOME GLADSTONE STORIES.

In Mr. Robbins' recent book on Mr. Gladstone he tells the following story of his brushes with Lord John Russell:—

The session of 1836 had shown the continuance of one phase of Mr. Gladstone's earlier political character as a "young Tory blood," which is little remembered by those who knew him only as an "old parliamentary hand." It has been seen how more than once he had been successful in "drawing" Russell in somewhat the same fashion as in far later years he himself was to be lured into heated conflict by Lord Randolph Churchill; and he was one of a knot of energetic Tories who acted as thorns in the flesh to the then Whig leader of the House. Russell's chill and somewhat sour manner was employed with small effect upon his daring young antagonist. "The mode of proceeding adopted by the honourable gentleman is completely at variance from what hitherto has been the usage of this House since I have had the honour of sitting in it," was a frosty rebuke of 1836, which Mr. Gladstone repaid the next year. Russell had moved, without remark, the reception of a report upon a Ministerial Bill dealing with the qualification of parliamentry electors; and the member for Newark, supporting an unanswered request of Inglis, desired to extract from the leader of the House some statement as to his object in bringing it forward. He denounced the process as a direct violation of a Ministerial pledge not to press on contentious measures in the thin Houses which almost necessarily followed the accession of a new sovereign and the approaching dissolution of Parliament. "If I am wrong," he exclaimed, "I shall be happy to be corrected. If I am right, I say that the noble lord has forfeited his pledge." Benjamin Hawes, the Radical member for Lambeth, sneered at the "volunteer lecture;" but Russell kept silence until later in the night, when, on the motion for third reading, Herries emphasised Mr. Gladstone's demand, and the leader of the House was forced into the explanation he had denied to his younger assailant.

The final episode of the young member for Newark's career in the last Parliament of "the Sailor King" wears a somewhat comic air, though it illustrates Mr. Gladstone's regard for the privileges of the House.

JOHN GIBSON'S DRUGGED TODDY.

One episode of 1837 is, of more pleasing interest. During the summer, Mr. Gladstone presented a petition from certain electors of Ross and Cromarty complaining that a voter, one John Gibson, had been abducted by his political opponents during a recent by-contest. They alleged that Gibson had been induced to repair to the town of Cromarty; that while there he became suddenly intoxicated; that he was in that state carried out of the town, and in a fisherman's boat across to Nairn, whence he was taken further southward and detained; and that he was rescued by his friends barely in time to tender his vote. Such Radicals as Wakley and Hume were duly shocked at a drunken plaint being received; but Mr. Gladstone urged that the allegations, if proved, involved a breach of privilege; and upon his motion the petition was printed. Four days later, he moved for copies of the depositions taken in the matter; and having satisfied himself by inquiry that Gibson was a profoundly sober man, he suggested that the toddy had been drugged, arguing, however, that even if it were a case of ordinary intoxication, it was a breach of privilege to try to prevent his voting. The Lord Advocate replied that to adopt the motion would be against all precedent; Wilson Patten remarked that the object of the petitioners had evidently been to prevent the recurrence of such an outrage; Mr. Gladstone withdrew his proposal; and John Gibson, his toddy, and his abduction vanished for ever from the Parliamentary scene. And with this quaint episode, save for the opposition to the slave compensation return already noted, Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary efforts in the House of Commons elected under William IV. came to an end; for by this time the King had died, Princess Victoria had ascended the throne and Parliament was only awaiting the dissolution then enforced by law upon the demise of the Crown.

It is mainly from Mr. Hope-Scott's memoirs that are gleaned the following glimpses of

MR. GLADSTONE'S ACQUAINTANCES IN 1840.

Nearly five years later, and just after Mr. Gladstone had resigned from the Peel Cabinet on the question of Maynooth, Manzoni is to be found telling Hope that he had given himself the satisfaction of writing to the member for Newark; and Hope very shortly afterwards returned the advantage which had been afforded him by according his friend an introduction at Munich to Dollinger. Mr. Gladstone's range of acquaintances in the world of intellect, both at home and abroad, about that period was ever-increasing; and his social relationships were broadened by his becoming in 1840 a member of Grillions club. This is a dining club, founded in 1813 and still existing, where members of both parties meet and eat in peace though a careful watch is kept upon their drink, the chairman's duty being to enter upon the minutes the members present at the dinners and the amount of wine taken. Eliot and Thomas Acland had been elected members two years previously, as had been Morpeth and Mahon some time before; and Mr. Gladstone was accompanied into the club in 1840 by such close friends as Lyttelton and Charles Canning, Lincoln and Herbert, as well as by Leveson, who, as Lord Granville, was to prove so faithful an ally; but Milnes, the future Poet Laureate of the club, who was destined to celebrate in verse a Gladstonian dinner adventure at Grillion's, was not to be chosen for several years.

THE VASCO DA GAMA CELEBRATION.

THE principal of the series of functions by which the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Cape Route to India by Vasco da Gama is being celebrated in Bombay, took place last evening, when a thanksgiving service was held in Dabul Church. The building is a large one, and as it is dedicated to St. Francis Xavier it was deemed most fitting that the service should take place within its walls. Long before the hour fixed for the service, the church was filled to its utmost capacity and large numbers of persons were unable to obtain admission. At 6-30 p.m., his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun was received at the entrance to Burrow's Lane (which was decorated profusely for the occasion) by Dr. da Gama, chairman of the Celebration Committee, and by Dr. Rozario, acting Consul for Portugal. His Lordship was introduced by them to the specially invited guests, who included M. Boganni, the Italian Consul; Mr. Berends, the Consul for Brazil; the Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate, and a number of prominent citizens. A procession of priests was formed and marched to the Church, which was already filled to overflowing except in the part reserved for the visitors. The *Te Deum* was recited with great solemnity, and at its close the blessing was pronounced by the Bishop.

A powerful and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Walrath, S.J., who said they had met there that evening to celebrate, not so much the personal worth of Vasco da Gama, but the great benefits conferred upon mankind by the Father of Mercies, through his instrumentality. The benefit to India by the discovery of the Cape Route and the establishment of Christian and humanizing rule was incalculable. But the advantages were not confined to one race or creed, they were given to countless creeds and races; they were not confined to Vasco da Gama's own day or that of the power of the country to which he belonged. The West had profited as well as the East by the establishment of sea connection between Asia and Europe, since drugs and other products obtained from the East had now become essential to the well-being of mankind. The preacher contrasted the India of the pre-Portuguese period with the India of to-day, and said that were the British rule to withdraw itself the death-knell of hundreds of thousands of natives would be sounded. But it was in the Divine purpose to give to India far greater blessings than those of a material kind when a Christian navigator first discovered the sea route to the East, and though as yet that purpose had only been partially accomplished, the tidings of salvation had come to countless thousands of persons who were before steeped in idolatry and ignorance. The intrepid explorer was a great and worthy instrument for the accomplishment of God's purpose in spreading a humanizing and Christian civilization in places filled with the habitation of cruelty, and the Portuguese nation, whatever might be said to the contrary, did keep the spiritual aspect of their mission ever in view. Vasco da Gama's great physical, intellectual, and moral gifts were then dwelt upon, and it was pointed out that few men could have been so well-fitted as he for the great task to which with invincible fortitude, with unfaltering strength of conviction, and with patient persistence he set his seal.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTNANT W. L. COTTON, 24th Gurkhas, rejoins the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Major G. B. Stevens, 4th Madras Infantry, and H. L. Hutchins, Commissariat Department, remain at home on extended leave.

The following Officers are permitted to return to duty from leave in England:—Lieutenant Colonel H. H. R. Heath, 11th Bengal Lancers; Captains J. A. G. Ralfsford, 32nd Madras Infantry, G. U. Cawood, 7th Bengal; Cavalry E. R. I. Chitty, 5th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenants L. T. Hay, 5th Bengal Cavalry; G. M. Morris, 24th Madras Infantry; and H. K. Dalyell, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent:

THE undermentioned officers have passed the examination in Army Signalling at the class at Poona Central School:—Captain E. A. Iremonger Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenant D. C. H. MacLean, Royal Scots; Lieutenant R. A. C. Dunn, Royal Irish Rifles; Lieutenant G. A. Hawks, 1st Madras Pioneers; Lieutenant F. W. Stoddart, Wiltshire Regiment, all specially qualified; 2nd-Lieutenant T. P. Tew, 4th Hussars; Lieutenant V. K. Birch, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, as instructors. Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Abbott is permitted to reside out of India on vacating his appointment in the Civil Department. Captain A. M. Addison, South Wales Borderers, is qualified for promotion to the rank of Major. Military Works Department.—On return from Chitral, Lieutenant F. W. Brunner is posted to the Punjab Command, and Lieutenant E. G. Henderson to the Bengal Command.

THE following appointments have been made,—Major R. C. Onslow to officiate as Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Head-Quarters, Madras Command, vice Major Lambert, on leave. Captain R. Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General for Musketry, Bombay Command, vice Captain Mead on leave. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Swaine, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Little, transferred temporarily to Madras Command. 22nd Punjab Pioneers.—Captain F. H. Peterson to be Wing Commander, pro tem., vice Major Barrodaile, seconded for employment as Adjutant of Volunteers. 39th Garhwal Rifles.—Captain D. E. Mocatta to be Wing Commander, pro tem, vice Captain Evatt, seconded for employment with the Uganda Regiment. Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Mocatta, 14th Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant H. W. Davies, East Surrey Regiment to be Officiating Wing Officer. 14th Bombay Infantry.—Major J. M. Cardy, Commandant, 17th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Commandant, vice Colonel Lyster, Officiating as Chief Staff Officer, 29th Punjab Infantry. —2nd Lieutenant L. C. Thuillier, Unattached List, is posted as Supernumerary. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Major A. E. P. Burn, 2nd in Command, 40th Pathans to be Officiating Commandant, vice Lieutenant Woon, on leave. 22nd Panjab Infantry; 2nd Lieutenant H. M. Battye, Unattached List, is posted as Supernumerary. 38th Dogras.—2nd Lieutenant T. H. Keyes, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 32nd Punjab Pioneers.—2nd Lieutenant G. C. Hodgson, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 5th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant A. A. West, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Chitty vacated. 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—2nd Lieutenant E. R. Wetherall, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Duca, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps Indian Submarine Mining Company.—Lieutenant A. Rolland is transferred from the Rangoon to the Calcutta Section. Lieutenant G. O. Halliday is transferred from the Calcutta section to the Officer of the Inspector of Submarine Defences, Poona.

THE NASIK LEPERS' RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the above mentioned Fund, would you kindly allow me to place the following facts before your readers? During the recent outbreak of plague at Nasik almost the entire population left the city and retired to the adjacent fields and woods. Amongst the members of this exodus were some 32 lepers who had been accustomed to haunt the temples on the river side, the majority residing in that known as Naru Shanker's temple, which is close to the vegetable bazaar, the sweetmeat shops, and the bathing places of the people. On leaving the city the lepers took up their abode in a deserted plague hospital, the roof of which had been destroyed by fire. It is now covered with old sacks. My object in writing this letter is to raise funds for providing food and shelter for these lepers, for now that they are out of the town they should be kept out. This can only be done by giving them a place to live in, and by obviating the necessity of their wandering about the town in search of food. The rainy season is near at hand, and unless something is done at once, the lepers will drift back into the city, and resume their former mode of life. I am told that it is the intention of Government to gather all the pauper lepers of India into asylums to be erected at certain centres, each district contributing to the support of the lepers it sends up. But this intention will take time, perhaps years to be carried out, and in the meanwhile what are the Nasik lepers to do? It has been suggested that they should be sent to the Leper Asylum at Matoonga. But to this proposal there are several objections. The Matoonga Asylum is, I understand, full to overflowing, and the funds of the Nasik Municipality are in such low water through the plague, that instead of taking upon themselves the extra burden of supporting 32 lepers at Matoonga at Rs. 6 per head for mensem, the members of the Municipality have to contemplate cutting down existing grants to institutions. Government has not invested itself with the power of compelling lepers to go to asylums, so that even if other difficulties could be got over, this remains. It has been pointed out that if the Nasik lepers prefer to reside in their sacred city and beg in the streets rather than go to the Asylum at Matoonga, it is their own fault, and we should not trouble ourselves about them, but this alternative does not protect the public from contact with a loathsome and dangerous disease. In cities where there are asylums lepers can be prevented from begging in the streets; which is nearly tantamount to compulsory segregation, for they must finally resort to the one place where alone they can be sure of food and shelter. During the recent famine the lepers came to the kitchen which was opened for the poor and starving and mingled with the healthy people. In order to prevent this we sent their food to them. When the famine came to an end, the plague appeared, and the dole which had been allowed during the famine was continued through the visitation of plague, as the town was deserted and the lepers would have starved to death. Having experienced the comfort of a regular meal every day without the exertion of a weary tramp on swollen feet over stony roads and burning ground, the intelligence that the grant from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund would cease at the end of April 1898 was received by the lepers with profound dejection and dismay.

Not far from where they live there is a Hospital for Animals. Referring to this the lepers said: "Animals are housed and tended, but we perish in the streets! Will no one feed and house us too?" In the transition state of Government policy with regard to the leper question, I appeal to the charitable public, specially to those Hindus who hold the city of Nasik in reverence, to provide funds for the erection and maintenance of a temporary asylum pending some more permanent settlement which Government, or ourselves, or both may bring to pass. If this be done, a twofold benefit will be conferred upon Nasik. An afflicted people will be relieved, and the healthy protected from contact with a loathsome and dangerous disease. Reckoning the cost of a shed at Rs. 400, and the maintenance of each leper at Rs. 3, per mensem, it will need about Rs. 1,000 to carry on the Asylum for the next six months, during which time I intend to try to raise funds in the form of annual grants for the future support of the Asylum. Contributions may be sent to Mr. K. M. Shroff, Fort, or to Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Cumballa Hill, Bombay; or to me at Nasik. The following donations have been received from:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.,	225
Mr. H. F. Silcock,	100
Mr. Jehangir Petit	25

Any further donations which may be made will be acknowledged in the columns of this paper.—Yours, etc.,

R. HARVEY,
Lady Superintendent, Zanana Mission, Nasik.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

THE daily death rate as compared with the average shown in the Municipal return, is showing an increase. There were sixty deaths from all causes in the various wards on Saturday and fifty on Sunday. Wards Nos. 8, 13, and 19 showed an abnormal daily death-rate on Saturday, and Sunday. Ward No. 8 again stood at the head of the list so far as deaths from all causes were concerned. As regards plague returns, there was one case of seizure in Ward No. 10 and a death in Ward No. 7. The weather during last week has been threatening, especially during the evening. The reason for directing attention to this is that while especially dry weather is considered to lower the mortality of plague cases, there is a tendency to a rise during the rains and in the winter season. However that may be, the Municipal returns for Sunday show, considering that everyone was congratulating himself on the gradual disappearance of the pestilence, a very sensible rise in the reported number of plague cases. The number of "plague" cases reported on Sunday was six, of which three proved fatal. Of the seizures, one occurred in Ward No. 4, two in Ward No. 8, one in Ward No. 10, and one each in Wards Nos. 13 and 14. Both cases in Ward No. 8 proved fatal, as well as the case in Ward No. 13. The total number of seizures up to Sunday were sixty and the deaths forty-one. Two suspected cases were reported to Dr. Cook on Monday from Ward No. 13, Market Street quarters, but no report of these cases has yet been received.

STATE OF THE CITY.

The city, though still presenting a deserted appearance, remains quiet. Monday was the "madar" festival—a festival which, while it has no recognition in either the Koran or the Shastras, is still celebrated nowhere with greater enthusiasm than in Calcutta. The people who take part in it are chamars, domes, and chandals, no respectable Hindoo or Mahomedan ever participating in it. Bamoos dressed out in parti-coloured cloths, with the summit dressed in a jutemop, resembling the dishevelled hair of a woman, are paraded through the streets, and the occasion is seized by a lot of buffoons to swell the following, to stop at places where there are liquor shops, to imbibe heavily, and when, in this condition, considerable lawlessness is the result. Intensive rival "madar" parties, when well in their cups, have "gone for" each other, lathis have been freely used, and cases have resulted from a procession of this Indian "Donny Brook" which have been finally settled in a Court of Sessions. The procession in Calcutta usually passes along Circular Road, and as there were rumours that the occasion would be seized by the budmashes to make a disorderly demonstration, Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, not only restricted the number of passes issued this year, but took special precaution to prevent a disturbance. Anyone, therefore, who had occasion to pass along Circular Road on Monday morning must have been surprised to see the road protected by native policemen armed with stout lathis. Superintendents and Inspectors of Police were there galore, and Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, was frequently up and down the line. Usually some two or three hundred "madars" issue out in this procession, but on Monday only fourteen "madars" were to be seen, and a majority of these were being paraded by cookra boys. It was an exceptionally tame procession, and the impression is that the madar festival has received its death-blow, for which no respectable Hindoo or Mahomedan resident will be sorry. There was no rioting and everything passed off very quietly.—*Statesman.*

THE Government of India have sanctioned the proposal that Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R.E., Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, should visit Simla "en route" to Chitral, in view to his discussing certain points with the Quarter-Master General, in India connected with sites for the permanent location of the Chitral Force.

THE Committee which is to consider questions connected with the extension of Simla and the water

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

[Per Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Imperatrix.]

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

SIR W. HARCOURT'S ATTACK.

SPIRITED REPLY OF MR. BALFOUR.

THE DEBATE ADJOURNED.

THE questions in the House of Commons were numerous but uninteresting, and did not long stand in the way of the Debate on the policy of the Government in China. Only one of them created anything like a lively interest, and it related to the wearing of the shamrock on St. Patrick's-day by Irishmen in the Navy. Mr. Goschen said he would consider the question, but he found very strong objections prevailed among naval officers—not to the wear of the shamrock, but to the wearing of any flowers, badges, or tokens. He could not, therefore, give any pledge in the matter. This did not satisfy the Nationalist members, half-a-dozen of whom followed up the original question with supplementary ones as to the individual case of Pilkington which created considerable excitement among them before the Recess.

In the opening sentences of his speech, Sir William Harcourt stated the three principles and the policy which he understood the Government aimed at. These were—first, opposition to any territorial occupation which would lead to the dismembering of the Chinese Empire; secondly, that there was to be the principle of the open door, by which freedom of access for the commerce of Great Britain, under our Treaty of Tientsin, and other nations should be maintained with China; and, thirdly, that that there was to be no acknowledgment or claim of special spheres of influence over particular States, but that our rights should be claimed and exercised everywhere. By these principles he would test this policy of the Government and see how far the policy they implied had been successfully carried out. Begdeal first with Germany's seizure of Kiao-Chau, next with negotiations as to the Chinese Loan, and the abandonment of our claim to Ta-Lien-Wan; thirdly, the dealings with the Russian Government, with reference to Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, and, finally, the policy of acquiring Wei-Hai-Wei. Taking the Papers recently published, he selected the telegrams and Despatches relating to each of these points, grouped them together, and followed closely the negotiations, from which he read copious extracts, and was very minute on the subject of dates. His conclusion as to Germany was that the adoption by the Government of the German sphere of influence in Shantung was on the abandonment of the claim of equal rights under the Treaty of Tientsin; it accepted territorial occupation, the establishment of a naval base by Germany, and there was no binding agreement as to open ports, He could only characterise the Correspondence as a record of continual failure at every point. The principle of open ports and equal opportunities the

GOVERNMENT HAD FAILED TO SECURE

it had obtained no binding obligation from Germany as to any tariff; the recent communication to the German Government was an acceptance of their sphere of influence in Shantung. Ministers claimed to have secured a sphere of influence in the Yangtse Valley, but he should like to know what means they had taken to secure that sphere. In the presence of these accumulated defeats of their policy, they had rushed very suddenly to a course which was in contradiction to all their previous policy. As to the cession of Wei-Hai-Wei, if they thought it right, they ought to have come to that conclusion before they discussed on what terms Russia was to occupy Port Arthur. But the cession of Wei-Hai-Wei was very much like saving the fat of the Government. They admitted that, it was of no use commercially, and that it was taken as a counterpoise to Russia. A counterpoise which was not effectual was a very dangerous and costly experiment. Were they going to make it a counterpoise to Russia? That was a momentous question. Was it to be made a Gibraltar, a Malta, or what Mr. Courtney had called an experimental site? To make it a fortress against Russia would involve great expenditure and tax the military resources of this country, and he had to ask for an explicit explanation of the present scope and ulterior consequences of their policy. Sir William's speech was frequently cheered by the Opposition, and some of his criticisms of the Government obtained cheers from a few Ministerialists below the Government Gangway.

MR. BALFOUR

was warmly cheered by his followers when he started to his feet as Sir William Harcourt sat down. He did not spend much time over the elaborate details which had so fascinated the Leader of the Opposition. He asserted that Sir William was entirely wrong in the inferences he deduced from the Correspondence as to the three principles in which he had summed up the policy of the Government. There was a vast difference between spheres of influence and spheres of interest. The Government had never put forward the former, and the latter they had never denied. The distinction might be a fine one, he remarked, amid approving Opposition laughter, but it would have been fatal not to admit o sphere of interest. The Government had always held that throughthe length and breadth of China the citizens of this country had equal rights with the citizens oft all other countries, and what it claimed for itself it had no right to insist in the case of Germany or other Powers. The right hon. gentleman was mistaken in supposing that the Treaty of Tientsin was abrogated either in Shan-tung or anywhere else in China, Wei-Hai-Wei had been taken for military purposes alone, and without any reference to Germany. Here Mr. W. Redmond shouted out, "You were

AFRAID OF THE MAILED FIST."

Mr. Balfour next ridiculed the idea of Ta-Lien Wan being abandoned during the Loan negotiations in consequence of the threats of Russia; and as to the Loan itself, he had never regretted that this country had not been a party to it. Sir William's description of the reasons which led to the withdrawal of the ships from Port Arthur had no resemblance to the fact, as the keeping of ships at Port Arthur was no part of the plan of the Government, and their departure was an ordinary part of Admiralty management in these Eastern seas. He explained this at some length, as much, he said, for the benefit of some gentlemen on his side of the House as for the benefit of the Opposition. Criticisms of this kind were, in his opinion, injurious to the best interests of the country, and he administered a smart rebuke to the gentlemen who had kept up a constant fire of comment and questions as to the Diplomatic relations of the Government. As to Wei-Hai-Wei, until we went there it would be premature to arrive at a final conclusion as to its cost, but his firm opin on was that it would be of the utmost value to the country, both at Pekin, while peace existed, and strategically, from a naval point of view, in time of war. He then entered upon an elaborate argument to confute the theory that this country should have foresialled Russia in the occupation of Port Arthur. He would never be a party to a game of bluff unless he was prepared to face the consequences. In a passage of striking force he set forth various reasons to show that Russia was in a much worse position now in the Far East, in consequence of the events that had taken place, than she was seven months ago, while commercially and strategetically we were in a far stronger position, and could look to the future with a greater feeling of confidence and assurance then before.

SIR C. DILKE,

in condemning the policy of the Government said he placed little importance on the promises given to the Government. Mr. Wyndham ridiculed Sir W. Harcourt's amazing theory that all the negotiations had proceeded on the basis that we did not object to Russia occupying Port Arthur. Mr. Labouchere agreed, in the main, with what the Government had done, and maintained that Russia had a right to Port Arthur, and regarded as absolutely untrue that Russia had acted in bad faith. The occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei was, however, a serious error. Mr. J. Walton, in a long maiden speech, condemned the policy of the Government. Mr. Provand said that all engaged in the Chinese trade were of opinion that the Government had neglected the interests of the country. Lord C. Beresford thought the withdrawal of the ships from Port Arthur was the most humiliating episode in the history of the country. He condemned the Government for trusting to the assurances of Russia, and he called upon Ministers to say how far they were prepared to go to assist China in protecting the Yangtse Valley.

Sir E. Grey, after the dinner hour, replied to some points in the speech of Mr. Balfour. But the chief feature of his remarks was his analysis of the present situation in China, the influences at work affecting its future, and the value of Wei-Hai-Wei. He spoke of the new acquisition as the result of a diplomacy of despair. It was one of those Gibraltars in the Far East, and the worst of the three, as it had no Hinterland, and no food supply, and no possibilities of commercial development. The speech called Mr. Balfour up again with a few remarks to assure the House that the Government had not been inimical to an arrangement with Russia as they might infer from an argument of Sir E. Grey, but he entirely agreed with him in reference to the problems confronting British Statesmen in the future in the Far East. Mr. Mr. Redmond and Sir T. Ashmead-Bartlett continued the debate, and the latter was speaking when the Vote stood adjourned at midnight.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

SPEECH BY GENERAL WEYLER.

IN the Senate on Friday the Bill of Indemnity asked for by the Government for the decrees that had established Home Rule in Cuba was unanimously voted after animated debates. In the name of the Conservative Party, Marshal Campos read a declaration stating that the Conservatives would reserve the right to discuss some day the Home Rule policy, but he considered it their duty as Spaniards to vote the Bill of Indemnity in order to strengthen the hands of the Government in coping with the foreign enemies of the country. The Duke of Tetuan declared that the Bill implied no approval of the acts of the cabinet in its Home Rule policy, and only a patriotic measure, as the gallant Marshal had said, the independent Conservatives would warmly adhere to it.

Senor Pinedo, Senator elect of Havana University, and the senior autonomist representative, made a loyal speech, enthusiastically applauding Home Rule in the name of the majority of the Colonists.

Senor Moret thanked the leaders of the Opposition in an eloquent speech, in which he made a touching allusion to the lamented leader of the Conservatives, his personal friend Canovas.

Just when all thought the debate was over General Weyler, in a clear voice asked leave to speak. Amidst marked movement and with the attention of the whole house and galleries, he apologised for prolonging the debate, pleading that he could not allow the opportunity to pass for defending himself against bitter criticism. With much warmth and sternness he defended his political and military acts of severity in Cuba, showing how he had deemed them necessary, and the results they had produced, so much so that if he had been allowed six months longer he would have entirely crushed the insurrection and could have realised the promise he had made to Senor Canovas that, in April 1898, he would be in a position to offer him fifty thousand veterans to attack the United States. General Weyler severely criticised the Home Rule policy and the time selected for decreeing it. He wound up his speech with the advice to show energy and take vigorously the offensive on sea and land against the United States, as remaining on the defensive was the worst possible policy with such an enemy.

The Duke of Tetuan and general Azcarraga both declared the Conservative Party had always approved and accepted the responsibility for

THE ACTS OF GENERAL WEYLER IN CUBA.

When the Conservative Cabinets were in office These declarations afforded the Minister for the Colonies, Senor Moret, the opportunity for avoiding a debate with General Weyler, which he declared was unadvisable in the present critical circumstances, and had better be left for the day when Statesmen could find time for retrospective discussions. Senor Lastres, one of the Senators for Puerto Rico, delivered a vigorous speech against American encroachment in the West Indies. He declared that the inhabitants of Puerto Rico and the great majority of Cubans were—and wished always to remain—Spaniards.

The Marquis de Lama asked if the continuance of telegraphic communication with the West Indies was assured. He refered to the Paris Convention on the subject, and expressed the hope that communication by way of Halifax, the Bermudas, and Jamaica would not be interrupted. A Carlist Deputy asked for the communication to the House of all the correspondence exchanged between Spain and the United States from the beginning of the Cuban War.

The Chamber has not concluded the debate on the Reply to the Queen's Address.

On closer examination, both the Budget and the Bill embodying the extraordinary authorisations for the war expenditure are much criticised in the Press, and in financial as well as political circles. The Union of Commerce, composed of representatives of the industrial, commercial, banking, and trading classes, has held a meeting, and passed Resolutions condemning especially the increase in the note issue of the Bank of Spain as likely to lead to a forced paper currency, and the contemplated increase in the landed and industrial taxation as an impossible sacrifice. The Union has rejected the idea of playing all the Debt Coupons henceforth in pesetas, and the creation of a tax on the Debt. Some papers call the financial programme "financial dictatorship," but no practical suggestion has yet been mooted to provide the ways and means required, and the authorisations which Senores Sagasta and Puigcerver deem indispensable measures, though they hope they may not be obliged to make use of them if the war does not last long.

Senor Gasset, manager of the newspaper Imparcial, said that the Minister of Marine, notwithstanding his brilliant facilities, lacked the energy necessary for the present situation.

Senor Sagasta said that Admiral Behnejo, Minister of Marine, was rendering great services, and it would one day be found that he had provided for everything, and was deserving of nothing but praise.

The Minister of Marine said that he had sufficient energy to defend the country, whatever position he might occupy; but his sense of patriotism bade him be silent on the measures which had been taken to defend the national integrity.

SCENE IN THE REICHSRATH.

ANOTHER scene in the Austrian Reichsrath was occasioned on April 29 by Herr Schoenerer, the Leader of the Radical German Nationals. The debate on the Languages Question was being continued, when Dr. Funke, in the name of the German Progressists, and Her Schoenerer, in the name of his group, declared that the Languages Decrees of Baron Gautsch must be withdrawn before anything else could be done. Doctor Funke said that the united German Parties would try to prevent, and would actually prevent, any and every measure passing through Parliament until the Decrees were unconditionally withdrawn. In the course of his speech, which lasted two hours, Herr Schoenerer also said that Count Badeni's fall was enforced by the German people, and then he mentioned in disrespectful terms the Emperor's autograph letter to Count Badeni, thanking him for his self-sacrificing and devoted services—a letter, he said, which pained him immensely, and which could not possibly have been drafted by a German hand for the Monarch's signature.

Angry interruptions having come from the Polish side, Herr Schoenerer used several more disrespectful expressions, which caused the Polish Deputy, Dr. von Wielowieyski, to exclaim:—"The Poles have learned to respect and to love the Emperor Francis Joseph, and I forbid you to besmirch him." All the colleagues of Herr Schoenerer joined in the disputa. Deputy Hofer calling out, "That's patriotism for ready money." Another Deputy exclaimed, "Instead of arranging Jubilee festivals, you ought to tell the Emperor, the truth about what the people think." Deputy Hofer again exclaimed, "We Germans will not bow before Royal Thrones." The indignation was general, and it lasted a considerable time before the House was in a mood to listen to a continuance of Herr Schoenerer's speech. The debate will still last several days, and it is now doubtful if the Germans will sit on the Languages Committee, without which the institution of the inquiry will have no meaning.

THE BREAD CRISIS IN FRANCE.

M. MARC LAUDRY (Lieutenant) Loir of the Navy, writing in the "Figaro," is very sceptical as to the practical results of the bombardment of Matanzas. He regards the exploit as a reconnaissance, and thinks that the statement of the American ships having been able to destroy the enemy's land batteries in eighteen minutes is evidently exaggerated. He shares the opinion expressed in the leading columns of "The Standard" of yesterday that the first serious fighting will probably take place in the Pacific between the Spanish Squadron of the Philippines and the American Fleet, which the Neutrality laws have compelled to sail from Hong-Kong, and inclines to the belief that the Spaniards may win, although their ships are old-fashioned and not well provided with the scientific armaments of modern times. He points out that they have the advantage in point of numbers, and regards the Spanish crews as equal, if not superior to their enemy as regards training, valour, and discipline.

The *Temps*, commenting on the affair at Matanzas, says that it has had the result of "modifying the somewhat ridiculously pacific character which had marked the outset of the war."

On the boulevards the public are getting impatient and satirical, and popular prints compare the struggle to a duel with swords, in which the combatants were placed at twenty-five paces from each other. This feeble and unseemly joke, however, indicates a pretty accurate idea of the reality of the case. is a difficulty for the combatants to get at each other, and it is very clear to careful and dispassionate observers that however great may be the desire of the belligerents to fight, neither of them has completed his preparations for war. There seems to be a belief in well-informed quarters here that, although there is no doubt as to the ultimate issue of the conflict, for the present the Spaniards are in the more forward stage of preparation.

M. Meline has given audience to M. Fromentault, President of the Bakers' Syndicate, who came to confer with him on the question of the price of bread in Paris. M. Fromentault warned the President of the Council that the rise in price, already begun in certain quarters, will necessarily extend to the rest of the town. Two days ago bread was selling at eighty-five centimes the two kilogrammes, loaf. To-day the price has gone up to ninety centimes, and it is likely to reach ninety-five centimes in a few days. M. Fromentault says the bakers cannot help this. They have suffered from the present crisis more than any other trade, considering that they put up with the rise in flour which is making their customers bear any increase in the price of bread; but they cannot bear any further loss, hence the inevitable rise in the price of bread. He adds that M. Meline was fully alive to the situation, but without proposing any immediate solution promised to do his best to ensure sufficient supplies of wheat and flour to prevent the rise from going further.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

ENGLAND AND WEI-HAI-WEI

SPEECH BY HERR VON BULOW.

THE Estimates Committee of the Reichstag passed the Kiao-Chau Vote of five million marks on April 30 despite the opposition of the Social Democrats. The State Secretary, Herr von Bulow, read the China-German Treaty. He then referred to the recent Blue-book containing the history of England's intended occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei, observing:—

"The German Government was officially informed of the China-British Wei-Hai-Wei, agreement only by Mr. Balfour's statement in the House of Commons. The British Government simultaneously informed the German Government that it did not intend to damage Germany's political and economic interests in Shantung. It is unmistakeable that England's Chinese interests lie more in the basin of the Yangtse Kiang, but that by occupying Wei-Hai-Wei, England has planted her foot as near the Russian sphere of power as Hong-Kong is near that of the action of France. Wei-Hai-Wei is, so to speak, a window through which England looks out on the Gulf of Pechili, as Russia does from Port Arthur. Germany has no objection to both Powers contemplating the play of the waves of the gulf from their windows. Nobody can foretell whether this will ever lead to Anglo-Russian friction, but Germany sincerely hopes that it will not. She does not feel in the least hard pressed by Russia's power in North China, for she has always recognished the latter as Russia's sphere. It is to be hoped that the period of surprises and excitement for China is now ended, and that all the Powers will peacefully develope their acquisitions. Germany and Japan have had no differences; nor has Japan shown that she feels disadvantaged by Germany's acquisition of Kiao-Chau. I do not believe that it is in Germany's interest to faise the question of the lease, and I shall, therefore, not allude to it again."

Herr von Bulow answered a question put by Herr Richter as follows:—

"I know nothing either of a recent Russo-Japanese agreement respecting Korea, or of an Anglo-American Alliance."

Germany will keep one battalion of Marines and one company of Marine Artillery permanently at Kiao-Chau to maintain order there and in the neighbouring territory, and to protect the building of railways and other enterprises, as Russia does in Manchuria. The district is to be converted into an important commercial centre, and is to have self-government on the British model as soon as possible. At the Chinese town of Kiao-Chau is about eight miles from the coast the nearest point of which is the worst landing place in the bay, a German town with a great future. Immediately on the eastern largest ships is to be built on the eastern shore of the bay inside the Northern Peninsula, where the conditions seem to be best; but the exact situation will not be fixed till the necessary surveys are completed."

The "Reichsanzeiger" publishes the text of the Treaty between Germany and China relative to Kiao-Chau. The preamble says:—"The incident of the German Mission's Assaultings having been settled, the Chinese Government is impelled to give practical proof of its grateful recognition of the friendship since shown by Germany. For this reason, the German and Chinese Governments, imbued by the mutual wish to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries and further develop economic and commercial relations, have concluded a separate Convention."

Article I. of the Convention stipulates that in the fifty kilometre zone around Kiao-Chau Bay, German troops shall be at liberty to move freely at times, and that no measures shall be taken by China within the zone without the consent of Germany, especially as regards any interference with the regulation of the watercourses. China, at the same time, reserves her right to station troops within the zone with Germany's approval, and to take other military measures there.

Article II. says:—"In order to give effect to the just desire of the German Emperor that Germany, like the Powers, should possess a place on the Chinese coast for the repair and equipment of ships and for depot purposes, the Bay of Kiao-Chau has been ceded to Germany, by way of lease, provisionally for ninety-nine years. Germany undertakes, when she may consider the time opportune, to erect fortifications in the ceded territory for the protection of the contemplated buildings and harbour works, and of the entrance to the port."

Article III. state that the more precise delimitation of the leased territory and of the fifty kilometre zone is subject to subsequent negotiations. Sovereign rights are granted to Germany over the leased territory, as well as over the whole water surface of the Bay. The Article further deals with the conditions under which Chinese ships may use the Bay.

Article IV. contains a pledge by Germany to place the requisite sea marks in the Bay, and provides that Chinese ships, like all others, shall only pay such dues as are required for the port and quay establishments.

Article V. says:—"Should Germany at any time express the wish to retrocede the Bay to China before the expiry of the lease, then China will make good the amount expended thereon, and will cede to Germany a more suitable place. Germany binds herself never to sublet the leased territory to another power. The population of the leased territory will at all times enjoy the protection of the German Government. Should parcel of land held by Chinese be required for any purpose, the owners will be indemnified.

Further negotiations will take place regarding the Customs system to be established in the fifty kilometre zone.

THE DISTURBANCES IN WEST AFRICA.

SERIOUS EXTENSION.

A FREETOWN (Sierra Leone) telegram says: The hut tax disturbances have now spread from the Hinterland to the southern and coast districts of the Colony, news having been received of outbreaks both on the Island of Sherbro and in the district of Bandajuma. Several factories have been burned, and European and African traders are missing. A detachment of frontier police is being sent to Shorbro by the steamer Gaboon.

The steamer Cameroon of the Elder Dempster Line, arrived in the Mersey on April 29, from the West Coast of Africa. She left Sierra Leone the 7th inst. Three days earlier her Majesty's ship Alecto, with the Colonial steamer Countess of Derby left Freetown for Port Lokko, towing several lighters carrying one hundred and twenty marines belonging to her Majesty's ship Fox. The Sparrow was lying at Freetown. Fighteng was still going on briskly in the Hinterland. Colonel Marshall, who succeeded the late Colonel Bosworth as Commander of the 1st West African Regiment; had gone up to Fort Lokko. He was accompanied by seventy men of his regiment. Lieutenant Corbett had arrived from Port Lokko with a number of wounded troops, including five white officers. Lieutenant Corbett was himself uninjured, but one white Sergeant Major was left at Port Lokko, dying of his wounds. It was reported in Freetown that the frontier force was being increased by five hundred men. These were to be of the Mendi tribe, mostly runaway slaves now living in Sierra Leone. All of the Sierra Leone Artillery force, with their guns, had been sent to Port Lokkoi. When the Cameroon left, fifty of the new Mendi recruits were being drilled in Freetown. The authorities were unable to get carriers. A special vessel had been sent down to Sherbro to bring up two thousand carriers, but none could be got. Governor Cardew was at Freetown. The Cameroon left Conakry, the French port of the Iles de Los Settlement, on the 8th inst. It was then reported that there was a brisk business being done in powder and arms. It was alleged that much of this would find its way into the hands of the natives in the Kardul district, who were now resisting the British. The French on the northern rivers which adjoin the Sierra Leone territory were imposing a tax on the natives, but they were doing this at a nominal sum per head, in other words, a poll tax, and they were collecting it without much trouble.

CHARGES OF TREASON.

SPANISH spies are now being suspected and arrested somewhat too freely in America. The story which is at once most startling and best attested is that a man named Ygiasiasa, a Spanish store keeper on board the monitor Puritan, was found drilling holes in her magazine bulk-head with a combustible in his pocket. After a preliminary inquiry, his trial by Court-martial is reported to have been ordered. A Federal investigation is also being made into the affair of one John Waltz, arrested at New Orleans with seventeen pages of notes about the forts, the possession of which he has unable to explain.

A great deal is made by the newspapers of the following incident:—A letter has been seised by the Post Office Department, mailed from Santa Clara (California), and addressed "Segasta, Madrid." It contains information regarding the defences of the Californian coast, including accurate descriptions of the mines and torpedoes of San Francisco Harbour. The writer, who is evidently a woman, advises Spain not to make a naval attack on San Francisco, but suggests the capture of Monterey, and a land march from there to San Francisco. This letter has been handed over to the War Department, which will take prompt steps for the arrest of its author.

FOR THE NEW YORK "YELLERS."

IN making game of the vagaries of the Yellow Press at New York, *Harper's Weekly* publishes a Special to the *Daily Jaundice*, in which the following are the last three items:—The Fish Commission this morning issued a most significant order, which leaves no doubt as to the aggressive course the Administration means to pursue towards Spain. The order reads that all Spanish fishermen are to leave United States waters before noon to-morrow."

Footpads broke into the naval gun foundry last night, and this morning it was found that several guns had been rifled. At the Spanish Legation last evening an important conference was held, the nature of which your correspondent could not learn, his ladder being too short to enable him to get his ear to the window. To make the parody perfect, *Harper's* in its next issue should publish contradictions of each statement in detail.

RECRUITING IN THE STATES.

"THE country," writes the special correspondent of the "Daily Mail" from New York, "is recruiting mad. An intense patriotic spirit has been aroused by the Matanzas incident and the expected fight at Manila." As a proof of this feeling, the Mail correspondent points out that the President's recent call for 125,000 Volunteers for active service has met with a wildly enthusiastic response. In the last two days 700,000 men have been enrolled, and the cry is still they come in their thousands. In New York alone 100,000 men have been raised, a number of these being professional and business men. Wall-street has raised a regiment of its own, consisting of 500 stock brokers, bankers, and clerks. Fifty actors have offered themselves; the theatrical profession is not to be outdone, while last but not least the prize-fighters are catching the prevailing fever, and Corbett and Fitzmmons are among the latest recruits. Crowds of women are at the same time clamouring to be sent to the front as nurses, cooks, and servants, but none of them have as yet been accepted. It seems that with the exception of the cowardly Dandy Seventh all New York is mad to go to the front."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th May:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 2nd May 1898, directing that a notification be issued authorizing Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hussein, a Master in Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s service to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

Resolution.—Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hussein is appointed under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, VI of 1897, to be a pilot of coasting steamers in the terms of the by-laws approved by Government for pilots of coasting steamers in force for the time being.

Read letter from Mr. W.T. Morison I.C.S., No. C—8105, dated 6th May 1898, applying for three months' leave of absence from the meetings of the Board from the 9th idem.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

NIGHT WORK ON P. & O. STEAMERS.

Read letter from the Superintendent, P. & O. Company, dated 18th April 1898, applying for the reduction from Rs. 200 to Rs. 30 of the charge for night work made against their mail steamers Bengal and Oriental. Read letters from the Docks Superintendent, dated 19th and 21st April 1898 respectively. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 27th April 1898, saying, in reply to an enquiry, that other vessels have not been allowed to work at night, except on one or two occasions and they have been billed at the rate of Rs. 200 per night; that now that the trade is brisk, there is an exceptional pressure in regard to the shipments of produce made especially towards the close of a month, and to meet this pressure it is recommended that from the night of the 25th to 30th April inclusive and all next month (May) exports may be shipped at the ordinary rate for night work of Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 200.

Resolution.—The extra charge for nightwork may now be reduced to Rs. 30 in respect of vessels loading cargo, but the Docks Superintendent should be instructed that he should not undertake to work at night when in his opinion there may be a risk of disturbing the arrangements for the daily supply of labour at the Docks. The reduction will have effect from the 25th ultimo, and may be specially allowed in the cases of the mail steamers Bengal and Oriental for night work done on board those vessels on the 7th and 11th ultimo respectively.

Submitted scheme proposed by the Traffic Manager for the reorganization of the *Bunder* Establishment.

Read note by the Chairman (the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes), dated 26th April 1898, saying that in order to simplify work and afford greater security in the collection of the Bunder revenue he approved of certain alterations in the departmental procedure which had effected the duties of several of the subdivisional officers (styled Inspectors), some of them being relieved of responsibilities they formerly had, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to consider the question of a redistribution or the work and a more systematic grading of the pay of the several posts; that the proposals as then made embraced other portions of the Bunder Establishment, but as they were partial only, the Traffic Manager at his request examined the whole scale of establishment and made proposals for an entire revision thereof resulting in very considerable reductions; that the occurrence of a large number of vacancies has allowed of most of the reductions proposed being already actually effected, and it is now necessary to formally settle and sanction a revised scale to make it authoritative and ensure the permanency of the several economies, and after reviewing in detail the proposals of the Traffic Manager, recommending that the establishment of the Traffic Department be fixed on a revised scale.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to approve of the scheme for the re-organization of the Traffic Establishment subject to the alterations and modifications proposed by the Chairman. They note that the adoption of the scheme will result in a saving of Rs. 8,798 per annum besides improving the status of the clerks and they desire to record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Panton, the traffic Manager, at whose instance these economies and improvements have been effected. Submitted memorandum by the Traffic Manager explaning that, under the present system of working the warehouses, stock-taking is a very slow and labourious process, and in order to make it easy of accomplishment and at the same time fix the responsibility for the care of the goods, proposing that the staff be re-arranged and the Warehouses devided into sections, each section being placed under the charge of a separate warehouse-keeper who would be held responsible for the goods given into his custody as to receipts, deliveries, and stock on hand; submitting for approval a set of departmental rules carring out his proposals, and asking sanction to the extra expenditure involved in the re-organization of his staff.

Read note by the Secretary, dated 28th March 1893, saying that the main object of the proposals is to systematize the work of stock-taking and to define the respective responsibilities of the officers of the warehouse having charge of the goods; that the regulations submitted have been discussed in detail with the Traffic Manager and are recommended for adoption as they are suited to the conditions under which work is carried on in the warehouses, will make the supervision of the warehouse officers more effective, and will provide the means by which the Audit Branch may institute a check on the stock.

Read note by the Honble Mr. Hughes, Chairman, dated 28th April 1898, recommending that the proposals for the alteration of system, and also those for revising the scale of establishment should be sanctioned, the latter being in fact necessary if the former is approved, but that the increases should conform to the general scale proposed for the Traffic Establishment under Trustees' Resolution No. 164, dated 10th May 1898; that he is of opinion that the pay of Superintendent of War houses should be retained at the present rates and also that the pay of the important post of Warehouse-keeper, Apollo Bonded Warehouse, should not be less than Rs. 75—5—100, and with these alterations in the proposals of the Traffic Manager the additional cost of the establishment will be Rs. 233 per mensem which can be fully met from the savings made in other departments.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee concurring in the recommendations of the Chairman.

Resolution.—The proposed alterations in the system of working the warehouses and the revised scale of Establishment, as amended by the Committee, to conform with the general scale for the Traffic Establishment dealt with in Trustees' Resolution No. 164, dated 10th May 1898, are approved. The salary of the Superintendent should be maintained at Rs. 350-30-500, and that of the subordinate officer in charge of the Apollo Warehouse should be raised as recommended to Rs. 75—5—100. The important question of additional warehouse accommodation should be separately dealt with.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Messrs. W. W. Squire and P. G. Messent, dated 7th May 1898, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Engineer to the Trust that day after office hours.

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during April 1898:—

	1898.	1897.
Cotton, bales	27,988	19,435
,, cases	26,024	34,103
Twist, bales	6,653	4,160
Copper, tons	4391	2503
Yellow metal, tons	81 3-4	233

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th May 1898.	Total from 1st April to 6th May 1898.	For week ending 8th May 1897.	Total from 1st April to 8th May 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	105	17	85
,, piloted out of harbour	24	104	12	78
,, transported	16	91	6	41
,, attended to	3	17	9	7
,, warped	3	7	1	11

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 17th May 1898 were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 16th May 11 feet 2 inches against 14 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of rabi crops has been almost completed. Adawah crops are flourishing. Preparations and sowings for the ensuing kharif season are progressing. There was slight rain in Johi and Kohistan accompanied by hail in the former taluka. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 7 feet 5 inches against 7 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Locusts appeared in five talukas, but caused no damage. There was slight rain almost throughout the district, the average being 11 cents. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—There was slight rain accompanied by high wind at Hyderabad and Naushahro. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in seven talukas. Preparations for the ensuing Kharif season are progressing in eight talukas. The cattle are in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The rainfall measured 3 cents at Shahdadpur on 11th May. Harvesting of rabi crops has been nearly completed. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of jowari and wheat have risen by 8 and 2 chataks respectively per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Mithrau Canal opened on 10th May. Batai and threshing of rabi crops continue. Preparations for the kharif cultivation have been commenced in the Nara Valley talukas. Fodder is sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 14th May 1898).—The rainfall measured 6 cents at Dholka, 3 inches 75 cents at Dhandhuka and 62 cents at Gogha. Landis being prepared for the next season. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 16 seers, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 10 seers 3 tolas, and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—There was slight rain during the week, maximum 16 cents at Halol, minimum 7 cents at Godhra. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 16th May 1898).—There was rain during the week, maximum 30 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 2 cents at Kaira; average for the district 5 3-8 cents. Rabi crops are being reaped. Land is being prepared for cultivation. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 15 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Land is being prepared for the next season. The codition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Preparation of land for the ensuing season is in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall measured 2 cents at Raver. Threshing of kharif and rabi crops has been almost completed. Lands are being prepared for the next season. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of jowari and bajri have fallen while those of bajri and rice have risen.

Nasik.—Threshing of rabi crops and preparation of land for the ensuing kharif season are in progress almost throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 0·15 inch on 12th. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 11th and 14th and to warm on 12th, 13th, 15th and 17, temperature normal on 16th. Vapour in air excessive on 11th and 12th, and normal from 13th to 17th. Abnormal wind northerly on 15th; wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 12th, 13th, 15th and 17th. Thunder and lightning on 14th.

Thana.—Rab-burning continues. Repairs to field embankments are in progress. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 12 at Kalyan, 11 at Vada and Mokhada, 10 3-4 at Murbad, 10 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Thana, Dahanu, Umbargaon and Bassein, 9 3-4 at Bhiwndi and 9 at Shahapur.

Kolaba.—There was slight rain throughout the district except at Uran, Roha and Mahad, maximum 49 cents at Pen, minimum 2 cents at Khalapur. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 37 tolas per rupee. The price of rice has risen at Karjat, Khalapur and Mahad by 18, 40 and 40 tolas respectively, and has fallen at Nagothna by 20 tolas; elsewhere it is stationary. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was slight rain throughout the district except at three stations, maximum 60 cents at Dapoli, minimum 7 cents at Khed. Rab-burning is being completed. The cattle are healthy except in Sangameshvar. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of food-grains have slightly risen at Sangameshvar.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was 9 cents. Lands are being prepared for the next season in both the Haval and Deshi portions of the district by rab-burning and ploughing operations respectively. The condition of cattle is good, and the supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of jowari and bajri have slightly risen in the Khed Taluka, while in the Purandhar Taluka the price of bajri has slightly fallen. In the Indapur and Junnar talukas the prices of jowari and bajri have slightly risen. In the Bhimthadi Taluka the price of jowari has slightly risen while that of bajri has slightly fallen. In the Maval Taluka the price of jowari has slightly fallen while that of bajri has risen; elsewhere the prices are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of land for the next season continues. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grains is 17 seers 25 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—Preparation of land for the next season continues. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight rise in the price of jowari in the Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala and Sangola talukas; elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 20 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—There was no rain during the week. Preparation of land for the next season is approaching completion. Sowing has been commenced in the Man Taluka. The supplies of water and fodder are sufficient. The condition of the agricultural stock is good.

Bijapur.—There was no rain during the week. Preparations for the ensuing kharif season continue. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the prices of food-grains. The average price of jowari is 24 seers 11 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was no rain during the week. Sowing of rice crop is in progress. Rain is wanted. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The condition of artizans, labourers and of cattle is good.

Dharwar.—There was no rain during the week. Preparation of land for the next season is in progress. Sow

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest": however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

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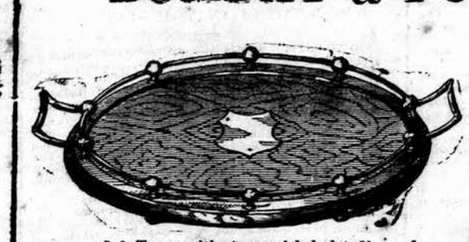

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Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

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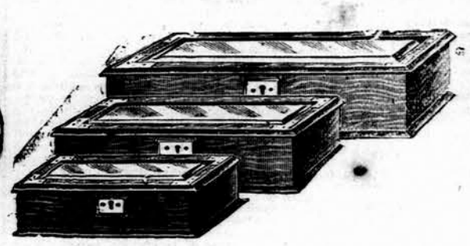

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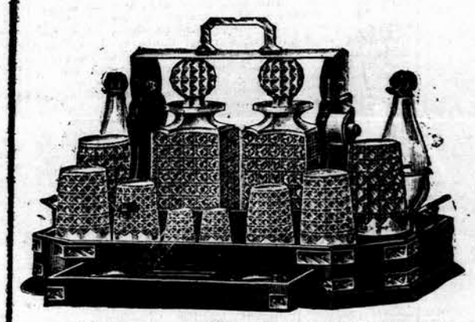
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



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